The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4927. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

A Strange Diplomatic Move on the Part of Russia.

She Suggests a Joint Commission of Inquiry Into Irish Affairs.

Gen. Prim Again Stirring Up Trouble in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Russia Suggests an International Inquiry into the Condition of Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10.

An important diplomatic note from the Russian Cabinet in regard to Ireland has just been published. It is addressed to the Ambassadors of Russia at Washington, London and Paris. They are requested to call the attention of the Governments to which they are respectively accredited to the existing state of affairs in Ireland, and are instructed to represent that in the opinion of the Russian Cabinet the condition of that island invites a joint inquiry on the part of the Governments of Russia, France and the United States, in conjunction with that of Great Britain.

Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10.

Hon. Mr. Scholefield, M. P., is dead.

SPAIN.

Gen. Prim Lands in Catalonia—Fears of an Insurrection.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10.

Dispatches received here to-day from Madrid announce that Gen. Prim, the noted revolutionary leader, who had been for some time an exile from Spain, has landed in the Province of Catalonia. Though nothing is definitely known of his intentions, fears are generally entertained in Madrid that his sudden appearance in Catalonia is but the forerunner of an insurrection in that Province.

GERMANY.

The New Tariff System.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 10.

The tariff system, which has been adopted by the States of Northern Germany, is to remain in effect ten years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10—Noon.

Consols for money........94⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds........73
Illinois Central Railway Shares........80¼
Erie Railway Shares........44¾

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10—2 P. M.

Consols and United States Five-twenty bonds have become somewhat firmer since the opening and prices are about 1-16 higher.

Sugar is firm at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 10—Noon.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 77⅛.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10—Evening.

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United States Five-Twenties........77⅛

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 10—Noon.

COTTON quiet and steady; estimated sales today, 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10 15-16d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. Corn, 37s. for new. White California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Beef, 136s. Lard, 47s. 3d. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Cheese, 60s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s., fine 12s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d., refined 1s. 2½d. Spirits Turpentine, 30s.; Tallow, 44s.; Clover Seed, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 10—2 P. M.

Cotton is firmer and in better demand. The sales will exceed the estimate made at the opening. No change has occurred in prices. The sales will reach 10,000 bales.

The other markets are without quotable alteration

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £35; Sperm Oil, £110.

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ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 10—Evening.

Petroleum 41¼ francs for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 10—Noon.

The steamship *Nebraska*, Capt. Guard, from New-York June 29, arrived here this morning en route to Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Hon. D'Arcy McGee and the New Government.

MONTREAL, C. E., Wednesday, July 10.

Hon. D'Arcy McGee, at a large meeting, gave explanations showing that the most *entente cordiale* exists between him and the Government. Sir John A. Macdonald has invited him to become a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and reproached him for taking steps to place himself outside of the Cabinet without first making his intentions known.

Mr. McGee stated that, having the Federal principle in view, he could not become a member of the first Government unless the number of members was increased, which would have made it too unwieldy, and upon consultation with Dr. Tupper, they withdrew in favor of Mr. Kenny, of Nova Scotia.

Resolutions were passed lauding the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by Messrs. McGee and Tupper, and recording the conviction that for grave reasons, national and international, it is most advisable that Mr. McGee should have a seat in the Cabinet of the new Dominion.

The burials last week rose to the alarming number of 144.

An altercation took place at Quebec yesterday between an officer of the gunboat *Aurora* and the Commander of the American steamer *Hass*. The officer requested the Commander to take down a flag, and the American flatly refused. It is supposed that there had been some breach of marine etiquette on the part of the American Commander.

President Johnson and Secretary Seward had proposed visiting Montreal after going to Boston, and Gen. Averill, United States Consul here, proceeded thither to return with them, but important matters arising prevented the visit.

Lieut.-Gov. Belleau, of Quebec, sent for Hon. M. Cauchon to form a Ministry. M. Cauchon at first declined, but subsequently consented to accept the task.

Writs for the election will be issued about the 3d of August.

Francis Merrill has been committed for trial, charged with the murder of Jean Baptiste Desault and wife, who were found in the burning ruins of their house.

HAVANA.

The Ocean-Home not Sold—The Mexican Imperial Men-of-War—The Submarine Cable—Santa Anna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

The Ocean Home which was advertised to be sold on the 1st inst., was not disposed of, nor were any steps taken to hold an auction. The official *Gazette* still publishes the announcement of the auction, although the appointed day has passed, and none of the papers contain any order relative to the suspension of the sale, it being known, however, that the Captain-General or the administrator issued an order of suspension. The Spanish Custom-house authorities have lost a great chance for making themselves respected and feared by smugglers, by their inconsistent and changeable conduct in regard to seized vessels and the fines imposed. It is reported that a letter of the Spanish Ambassador in Washington has caused the delay. What the next step will be is so far a mystery, but even when the vessel is put up for sale it will be very doubtful if any purchaser can be found, unless the Government holds itself responsible for any damages that may be claimed by the former American owners of the vessel.

The *Mosquito* went on a trial trip yesterday, being fully repaired, and is now offered for sale by the Imperial Consul at $8,000. The Imperial Consul and the officers and men commanding the ship or tug, are still very good patriots and firm Imperialists, which, however, does not prevent them from trying to raise a little money. The sloop-of-war *Salasar*, is also for sale, and thus the glories of empires and ambition are passing away.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE

will not be laid before the 25th of this month. Gen. Smith, the President of the Company, has gone to Key West to see for himself all that has been done during his absence. The United States gunboat *Tahoma*, the Survey steamer *Thomas Corwin*, and some Spanish man-of-war will accompany the steamer which is to lay the cable and render assistance in case of necessity. It is the intention to get a grand celebration in Havana after the cable is laid successfully, and to do the thing *à la* New-York. The *Diario* complains that the messages cannot be sent correct from here to Spain as the original has to pass through four different operators and be translated twice. The *Diario* thinks that the appointments of a few Spanish operators in New-York and England would obviate the inconvenience of this in a great measure, and there is no doubt that the *Diario* is quite correct, as one translator often renders the original in such a manner that the writer himself would not recognize it as his production if retranslated by a second.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

A private letter received from Merida, dated 20th of June, says that the General was still in the prison at Campeachey, that he refused to take any food whatsoever, and that at the date of writing he was only taking a little milk, and had repeatedly asked for a confessor, and asked at every moment when they would take him out and shoot him. The letter adds that the General was very depressed in spirits and it was feared that he would succumb under the great mental excitement under which he was laboring.

MARKETS.

The Sugar market is not so active as last week. No. 12 Dutch Standard rating at 8 reals to 8¼ reals. Exchange lively. Sterling 60-days sight, 11¼ to 12 ₱ cent. premium. Francs 1 to 1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Currency, 27¾ to 28¼ ₱ cent. discount.

QUASIMODO.

Registration in Louisiana—Order of Gen. Sheridan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 10—6:20 P. M.

Under the new order of Gen. Sheridan, the registration is progressing feebly and with no animation. More whites are being registered in proportion to the blacks than heretofore. An order will be promulgated to-morrow, directing the Board of Registration to proceed to select suitable persons for Commissioners of Election, and make other provisions for the holding thereof, of which the following is a transcript:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 88.—The Boards of Registration throughout the State of Louisiana will immediately proceed to select suitable persons to act as Commissioners of Elections for the voting precincts of their respective parishes. Three persons will be selected for each precinct, whose names will be submitted by the Board of Registrars to their supervising officers for approval. Polls will be opened at all the places heretofore established for that purpose, as far as practicable, and in order to accommodate the largely increased number entitled to vote, two days will be given for voting. Board of registrars will at once proceed to make up their precinct poll books. By command of

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

A generalization of reports at headquarters shows that out of 111,543 persons registered in Louisiana, there have been only 37,420 whites against 74,116 blacks. From a few subdistricts no reports have been filed since July, but nothing to come in will materially alter the above figures. The blacks stand to the whites nearly two to one, and will so continue.

Proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, July 10.

In the Legislature to-day, the House concurred with the Senate in the election of Edward J. Sandford, of New-Haven, and Miles T. Granger, of Canaan, Judges of the Superior Court.

The Senate voted to take a recess at the close of the week until the 2d of October.

In the House it was rejected by a vote of 41 to 13.

A Missing Clergyman Heard From.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, July 10.

Rev. S. M. Merrill, who was reported drowned in Saranac River, at Plattsburgh, last month, and whose name had previously been circulated in connection with an elopement, is reported alive. A letter was received to-day by Mrs. Merrill from a friend in Detroit, which reports that he was seen in that city on July 5.

Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Wednesday, July 10.

The Union State Central Committee to-day nominated Gen. John C. Lee, of Seneca, for Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy on the State ticket, caused by the withdrawal of Hon. Samuel Galloway.

Steamer Pennsylvania.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Wednesday, July 10.

The steamer *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool, is in the East offing, coming in.

Expeditions against Mexico.

A Washington dispatch, 9th inst., to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The Government has received information which leads to the belief that a formidable filibustering party against Mexico is being organized in our territory, on the Gulf of Mexico, under the lead of Austrian officers who escaped from Vera Cruz to Havana, and came from thence to New-Orleans. The leaders claim that they will soon be able to sail from Havana with a large force of Cubans and Americans, and, acting in conjunction with the Austrian fleet which is *en route* for Mexico to obtain Maximilian's body, will be able to effect a permanent landing on Mexican soil. They call themselves 'Maximilian's Avengers,' and promise rich rewards in way of plunder to their followers."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution to rescind the resolution of Friday last.

Mr. Sumner, speaking on his motion, said the resolution of Friday was adopted under misapprehension.

Mr. Trumbull raised a question of order that discussion was not in order until the Senate decided to take up the resolution.

The Chair decided Mr. Sumner in order and he proceeded with his remarks, stating that the resolution of Friday was adopted under a misunderstanding of a precedent quoted from Mr. Clay in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and reading from the *Globe* to establish his position, he showed that at the session alluded to one hour was given each day for the consideration of miscellaneous business.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the action of the Senate on Friday was based on the precedent quoted by Mr. Sumner. It would be seen that in all the opposition to the resolution of Mr. Clay there was nothing urged against its unconstitutionality. It was a mere matter of business—as to the propriety of which each Senator must decide for himself. He did not believe the Senate voted under any misapprehension of Friday, but that each member knew precisely what he was voting upon.

Mr. Sumner resumed the floor in favor of his resolution, and after further remarks from him, the Senate refused to take up the resolution.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Reconstruction Bill which was under discussion yesterday was taken up.

Mr. Howard took the floor. He was glad, he said, that the Senate had proceeded at this early moment to the consideration of this bill. The peculiar views taken by the Attorney-General of the United States on the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the apprehension of the members of this body, at least a majority of them, that the President of the United States, in the execution of these acts, may or will be governed by the conclusions at which his legal adviser has arrived, has doubtless been the great cause for the reassembling of Congress on the 3d of July. He (Howard) proposed to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes, while he passed in review some of the arguments of the Attorney-General respecting the meaning and intent of the acts of reconstruction already in existence. He did not believe that upon any just and fair construction of these acts there was any necessity for additional legislation, whether in the shape of amendatory, supplemental or declaratory acts. He believed these acts contained all that was necessary for carrying out the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction, and that if they had been properly construed, if correct advice had been given to the President of the United States as to their true purport, Congress would not probably have been under the necessity of assembling here in Washington to spend any portion of the hot days of this intense Summer to ascertain the nature and extent of the powers given to the district commanders by the act of the 2d of March. We must look carefully at the language of the statute, and must not overlook, as others have done, the reasons and the circumstances impelling Congress, as thus daily announced, to the enactment of so unusual a system of legislation. The Act of March 2 declares in the preamble that in the ten States there exists no legal State Governments, and no adequate protection for life, liberty and property. Governments of a certain kind already, it is true, existed there, but as a matter of fact they were such Governments as had been established not by Congress, the supreme law-making power of the land; not by the loyal people of these States, acting freely by spontaneous impulse for the whole community, as was the case in West Virginia; nor by the rebel people acting freely; nor by the rebel and loyal elements acting together; but by the orders and decrees of the Executive, acting without the knowledge or consent of Congress. That functionary, very suddenly elevated to his position by the assassination of the President elected by the people, acting under the influence of bad passions and bad advice, seizing upon the most critical state of affairs produced by the surrender of the rebel armies, took upon himself the office of State-maker for the ten States which were devoid of all State rights and privileges, as he himself has often declared, lying so many heaps of shapeless political ruins. He assumed of his own good will and pleasure, without any act of Congress, in utter derogation of the powers of Congress, to grant these people, not merely that military protection which by the laws of nations and of war is an incident of the occupation of an enemy's country, but political rights and powers. He clothed them with legislative authority, with judicial and administrative functions, and the additional right of electing Senators and Representatives to Congress. All this he did without law or constitutional warrant, in a manner and spirit unknown to our history, and known only to the despotic Governments. It was the first earnest and formal attempt to introduce practically into our Government these absolutistic ideas, the absence of which from our system has ever been our boast and glory. It cannot be denied—even the President cannot deny—that he exercised unlimited power, political and legislative, over the subjugated States. It cannot be denied that his object was to introduce into Congress in December, 1865, representatives of communities hostile to this Government; hostile to its preservation; hostile to its policy; with no security for their good behavior but the promise on oath of men who, by tens of thousands, had once wantonly broken their oaths to support the Constitution. It cannot be denied that the President's scheme was to reinstate the rebels to their former powers and privileges, without exacting any security against the recurrence of the rebellion, without introducing proper safeguards against their influence for the future. After further remarks in opposition to the President's policy, Mr. Howard reviewed the opinion of the Attorney-General. It was in direct opposition, he said, to the veto of the Military Bill, which, it was understood, the Attorney-General wrote, and which he certainly must have indorsed, as the legal adviser of the President. The fundamental error of the Attorney-General was in ignoring the fact that these Rebel States had been subjugated, and had lost their rights as States.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Wilson, offered yesterday, to amend the second section so that the Commanding Generals may appoint civilians to offices vacant under this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Cragin, Fowler, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Patterson of Tennessee, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—15.

Mr. Drake moved to amend the sixth section, which declares the intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in the Supplementary Act, by inserting the words, "while holding any such office," or so as to make the clause read, "That no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not while holding any such office, or afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellious act."

Mr. Trumbull did not believe this amendment necessary.

Mr. Drake was of opinion that cases had already arisen in the South rendering it necessary. At all events, he thought it could do no harm, and he hoped the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would not object to it.

Mr. Sumner said his attention had been called to this subject by two gentlemen from Virginia, who spoke to him of the necessity for such a provision as was now proposed.

Mr. Johnson said the effect of the amendment would be to exclude from registration all who held office of any kind in the South during the rebellion. There were many in the South who took office for the sake of the good they could do the Union cause; as was the case with Lord Hale during the Parliamentary war in England, and whose course was approved as wise and patriotic. He did not believe that Congress ought, at this special session, to enlarge the exclusions. That was not the purpose for which Congress met. He had received a letter from Gen. Sickles, urging that Congress, so far from extending the exclusions under the original bill, should reduce their number. Such a course, Gen. Sickles said, would have a beneficial effect in South Carolina.

Mr. Wilson said if the amendment meant to exclude those who were in office when the States went out, he would be in favor of it. If it meant more, he was opposed to it. He did not think it wise to enlarge the list of exclusions. He believed all the Southern States would conform to the requirements of the Military Bill, and out of the ten he believed that seven would send men here in favor of the union of the country and equal rights for all men.

Mr. Drake said the officers of registration in Virginia had settled down upon the conclusion that no man who was in office when the rebellion broke out was disfranchised. This was the necessity for his amendment.

Mr. Howard said the amendment of Mr. Drake was in accordance with his understanding of the bill last session and he hoped it would be adopted. It was founded on the idea that it was specially incumbent upon men in office when the war broke out to keep their faith to the Government.

Mr. Johnson had no doubt that the construction given in Virginia and referred to by Mr. Drake, was erroneous. He suggested that Mr. Drake change the wording of his amendment so as to read, "and whether he was holding such office at the time of rebellion or had held it before."

The amendment was modified as suggested.

Mr. Trumbull said this made a very awkward section of it and did not accomplish anything. It did not alter the original intent of the bill

The amendment was agreed to as modified by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Howard moved as an amendment to the sixth section a proviso that the mere act of having voted for the ordinance of secession shall not of itself be deemed under this act, engaging in rebellion or insurrection; nor shall any person be deemed disqualified merely by reason of his having held an office as justice of the peace, notary public, trustee, officer or agent of any institution of learning, or commissioner of banks or canals, &c. Mr. Howard said Gen. Schofield had made a ruling which rendered the above necessary as regards those who voted for the Ordinance of Secession.

Mr. Buckalew desired to know if members of the bar were included in this amendment. They were judicial officers in a certain sense and might be excluded under the stringent laws in operation. He regarded it as dangerous to attempt an enumeration in a case like this, because all who were not included would be regarded as coming under the exclusions of the bill.

Mr. Howard modified his amendment by inserting after the words Ordinance of Secession, the words "at a popular election."

Mr. Pomeroy suggested whether this amendment was not in opposition to the resolution restricting legislation to the removal of obstructions to the execution of previous laws.

Mr. Howard said this was necessary to remove an obstruction according to the interpretation put upon it by Gen. Schofield.

Mr. Sumner characterized Mr. Howard's amendment as a perfect Noah's Ark in which rebels were to be saved.

Mr. Nye spoke against the amendment as opening the gates too wide for the admission of those who had attempted to break down the Government. There would be no substantial peace in this country until every rebel was either dead or disfranchised. Instead of opening the doors to let them in, he would make the law more stringent. He was heartily tired of this talk for leniency. The rebels only waited an opportunity to revive the rebellion in which they had been engaged. He knew that the constituency which he represented were afraid only of opening the gates too wide. He denied *in toto* the proposition that these people could be won by magnanimity. They had been tried with the Constitutional Amendment, but had rejected it, and had yielded to nothing but the bayonet, before which they were made to tremble. It would be found that before the work of reconstruction was completed, still more stringent laws would have to be enacted.

Mr. Trumbull said the proceedings of the Senate would soon be interrupted by a message from the House. He hoped Senators would make up their minds to bring the bill now before the Senate to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Howard, replying to Mr. Nye, said that gentleman had misconstrued his amendment, and denied that it was opening the doors for the admission of rebels to participate in the Government. All he desired was to ascertain the meaning of the words in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution relating to engaging in rebellion or giving aid and comfort to enemies of the Government. He wished the Senate to say whether a vote for secession was an act of treason against the United States, and was so intended when the fourteenth amendment was passed in the Senate.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES DENNISON.

At 3:40 the Clerk of the House announced the action of that body on the death of Charles Dennison.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew the House resolution of condolence and regret was taken up.

Mr. Buckalew delivered an eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased, and offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Cameron spoke brifly of Mr. Dennison as a gentleman of high personal character, whom he had known and respected for many years.

The resolution of Mr. Buckalew was adopted, and the Senate at 4 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the time for taking the testimony in the Kentucky contested election cases, was extended until the 1st of December next.

Mr. Dawes having withdrawn his objection to the request of Mr. Nicholson to be excused from further service on the Committee of Elections, Mr. Nicholson was so excused.

TREATMENT ON UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a preamble and set of resolutions, reciting that there has not been any thorough and systematic investigation of the treatment of Union prisoners of war by the Confederate Government and people; and it is important that such investigation shall be had, and a record thereof be made; and resolving that a select committee of five be appointed to make such investigation and to record the facts, and report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper, with power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk and stenographer, and to report an act of grace and amnesty for witnesses who may be implicated.

Mr. Wood objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Shanks moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, inquired of Mr. Shanks whether the investigation should not be referred to the Select Committee appointed last Monday on motion of Mr. Butler in reference to the assassination conspiracy.

Mr. Shanks thought not, as that Committee had already as much business as it could attend to.

The question on suspending the rules was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 79, nays 38. So the rules were suspended and the resolutions introduced.

Mr. Dawes called attention to the resolution promising grace and amnesty, and which was copied from that offered the other day by Mr. Butler. It attempted to pledge the faith of the Government, not only that no person shall have used against him the evidence that he may give before the Committee, but that he shall not be tried at all on any evidence from any source.

Mr. Shanks admitted that the resolution was, to say the least, precarious, and he would withdraw it.

Mr. Spalding argued that the subject should be referred to Mr. Butler's Select Committee, expressing his opposition to the appointment of so many special committees.

Mr. Shanks demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. The previous question was seconded.

The first resolution, authorizing the appointment of the Committee was adopted—yeas, 100; nays, 28. The second resolution, authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers, was adopted without a division. The third resolution, promising grace and amnesty to witnesses implicated in the crime, and which had not been withdrawn, but simply modified by Mr. Shanks, was rejected—yeas, 57; nays, 76.

The preamble was then agreed to and modified so as to read: "Whereas, It is expedient that the subject of the treatment of the prisoners of war and Union citizens held by Confederate authorities during the recent rebellion shall be thoroughly investigated, therefore," &c.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Stevens rising to a personal explanation in reference to a correspondence published in the New-York *Herald* last Monday, said: If those remarks referred simply to myself, no matter what they were, I should treat them as I do all such things, without notice; and, indeed, so far as they refer to any principles which I have announced, I have nothing to say. It is because they contain unpleasant private strictures that I desire to say a word, and I shall confine myself to them alone. This publication purports to be a private conversation with me, in my sick room, some two or three weeks ago. I have no disposition to criticise the practice of disclosing private conversations anywhere. Anybody who undertakes to do battle with a newspaper always gets the worst of it. Of course the principle set forth in the article I have no fault to find with. A person who seems to be very much of a gentleman and a very intelligent man, called at my house and asked if he could have some conversation with me. I told him if he would allow me to lounge I had no objection. I got up, dressed myself, got on the lounge and allowed him whatever time he saw proper to talk. He talked to me like a very intelligent gentleman, which I have no doubt he was. The only fault I have to find is that without submitting the manuscript to me he should have disclosed what he says was my conversation with reference to my colleagues in the House. All the rest I waive, for I care nothing about anything else; as far as criticism of myself is concerned I care nothing and have not a word to say. I am charged with some kind of foolish aspiration [laughter] and matters of that kind which I regard not. But to the point. In the first place then, so far as my remarks are supposed to refer to any member of the House, I do as I suppose I have a right to do, disclaim them all, not knowing precisely how far anything said would justify inferences; but I disclaim them all, and I repudiate sentiments which they claim. I do not desire that they shall stand, any of them, in record against any of my colleagues, members of the House. Even if I had said them myself yesterday in debate, I should rise to-day and apologize and disclaim them all; but I do not admit the truth of them because that would be an opening of the question of disclosure of private conversation. I leave them as they are. I will refer but to a single case or two to show how absurd some of them are. The reference to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) and his colleagues, seems to me to be its own answer. The article says that I accused him of want of backbone and blood. Now, if there be anything for which that distinguished gentleman has been noted ever since I knew him, (twenty years,) I think it is a determined backbone, which would bear him through anything he undertook to do. If he has not quite as much blood as he had before he went to the field, it is of quite as pure a quality. I think it is not deteriorated by his action in favor of the nation. I wish, therefore, distinctly, and in a lump, to repudiate the whole of those remarks, and to say, even if I had said them yesterday I should rebuke them and apologize for them to-day. In reference to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler,) I am accused of saying that he had acquired his reputation by false pretences. If there be anything in the world that he will be acquitted of it is the acquiring a reputation or anything else by false pretences. It, therefore, is an absurd charge, and one which I utterly repudiate, not holding myself responsible to it in any way or for anything attributed to me in reference to any of my other colleagues. I cannot help condemning the manner of attempting to disclose what is said to have been a private conversation; yet waiving that whole matter, I desire to disclaim and repudiate the sentiment of the whole thing.

Mr. Butler inquired whether Mr. Stevens had expressed the belief that the New-York *Herald* was the only true Union paper during the war? [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens replied—This cross-questioning is very dangerous, for it might bring me into difficulty with my friend Horace Greeley. [Laughter.]

VOTES RECORDED.

Mr. Broomall asked, and was granted permission to have his name recorded in the affirmative on the passage of the Reconstruction Bill yesterday. Similar permission was granted to such other members as desired it.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill further to extend and apply the provisions of the Homestead Act in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

ARREST OF AMERICANS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Robinson, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report immediately whether any American citizens have been arrested, tried, convicted, or sentenced in Great Britain or Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States. In support of the resolution he sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement of the case of Stephen J. Meany, who, he said, was an American citizen, was arrested in England and tried in Ireland for words spoken and acts done in the City of New-York, not being accused of anything said or done by him in Great Britain, and was now enduring a fifteen years' penal servitude. He trusted there was spirit enough in the nation, and weight of metal enough in the army and navy, to take Mr. Meany out of prison and bring him back, even if, in the march toward that prison, it became necessary to tread down the nation that held him imprisoned.

Mr. Wood said that from personal observation within the last six weeks in Ireland, he was satisfied as to the insecurity of every American citizen in that country, whether native born American or adopted citizen. It was impossible for any American to land in Queenstown without having his baggage searched for arms, and if he had an ordinary pocket pistol, or even a penknife almost, it was pronounced contraband and seized. He presented a statement in the case of Col. Wm. J. Nagle, a native of New-York, a distinguished officer of the Federal Army, who was arrested on his way to Waterford and is now held a prisoner. He asked his colleague (Robinson) to allow the resolution to apply also to the case of Col. Nagle.

Mr. Robinson assented.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, expressed the hope that the House would not adopt the principle of trying here the judgments of the British Court. These were matters which every nation managed for itself, and he should be very unwilling to allow any other nation to decide on the action of an American Court against rebels who might be subjects of such nation. But as it was simply a resolution of reference, he could see no objection to it.

The resolution was adopted.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that the burden of the Government should be borne equally; that taxation should be in proportion to property; that exemption of any material portion of the wealth of the country from its due proportion of taxation is wrong, unjust and should be avoided; and that to carry out these views the right to tax the bonds of Government should be given in any future system of funding bonds.

The House refused to second the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were, on motion of Mr. Pike, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A KENTUCKY PROTEST.

Mr. Adams presented a protest of Mr. J. P. Knott, member from the Fourth District of Kentucky, against the action of the House in his case; also the answers of Messrs. Trimble and Young. They were referred to the Committee on Elections.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury were directed to furnish information as to the number of buildings leased by their respective departments in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City; their location, size, capacity, time and duration of each lease, the rent and the amount received from each.

Mr. Barnes asked leave to offer a joint resolution to reduce the tax on distilled spirits from $2 to 75 cents per gallon.

Mr. Spalding and others objected.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES FOR DESERTERS.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to provide for the granting of honorable discharges to certain soldiers classed as deserters.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved his bill, introduced some days since, as a substitute for it, and moved that the rules be suspended to have it considered.

Mr. Stevens inquired of the Speaker whether the resolution adopted by the House did not prevent the consideration of the bill.

The Speaker replied that that resolution simply operated as a rule which could be, as all other rules, suspended by a two-thirds vote.

Several amendments were suggested by Messrs. Baum, Cobb, Garfield and others. They were all ordered to be printed, and their consideration set down for to-morrow.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, rising to a question of privilege, said the Judiciary Committee was directed at the last session to make a report to this House at the present session on the question of the impeachment of President Johnson. I am directed by the Committee to state that it is not prepared now to submit a report, but it will be prepared to submit a report on that subject at any session that may be held on or after the 16th of October next. I have been also requested to state the position occupied by the Committee on this question. Five members of the Committee are of the opinion that such high crime and misdemeanors have not been proved against the President as would call for his impeachment; four members of the Committee occupy the opposite position, believing that sufficient matter has been developed in the case to call for the impeachment of the President. That is all I am directed to state, and I believe that statement covers all the authority given me by the Committee.

Mr. Boutwell—Although not strictly by the authority of the Committee, yet I believe it meets with the judgment of the Committee. I submit to the House a resolution in reference to the adjournment of the present session:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that when the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on the —— day of July, instant, the adjournment shall be to Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, at noon, and the two Houses shall then reassemble without further order.

Mr. Boutwell continued—I desire to state to the House the reasons which control me in asking a session of Congress in October next. There are general reasons which are certainly as well known to other members of the House as they are to me, which lead me to the opinion that in the present condition of public affairs, and from what we have learned by experience under the administration of the present Chief Magistrate, it is due to the country, to the public peace, especially of the ten States which are represented here, and with reference to business affairs throughout the whole country, that there should not be an interval of a month between the sessions of Congress, until the people have had an opportunity, if there be any other method provided under the Constitution and laws, to place another man in the Executive chair. But I do not propose now to dwell at all on this general consideration, but to suggest to the House, to the country it may be, a view of this matter which, at the same time, ought to control us in deciding that there shall be another session of Congress as early as October next. I know very well that it will be inconvenient to members, and that it will be inconvenient, in some respects, to the country; and I know how common it is, how universal it is, those interested in business to plead for peace. I am as anxious for peace as men interested in business can possibly be; but I remember, too, that during the war there were men who clamored for peace, and we told them in those days that there was no peace possible, except through the triumph of our arms, and the supremacy of the cause for which we were contending. The same reason exists to-day. This controversy, I suppose, will be protracted in some form, and under many difficulties and discouragements, and with embarrassments to the business of the country until the 4th of March, 1869. It is one of the incidents of the condition of the country, and there are no possible means, I will not say consistently with public duty—but I say there are no possible means, whether we regard or disregard our public duties, by which we can relieve the country from the difficulties incident to business and to prosperity consequent upon the condition of public affairs. Therefore I suggest to the House and to the country that there is no better way of ridding ourselves of the difficulties in which we find ourselves than to go steadily, and freely, and conscientiously, and judiciously forward in the discharge of our duties, public and private, to the end. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has stated to the House the division of the Committee. There is one other fact which I believe I will be allowed to allude to, because it is already a matter of public fame; it is that at the same time the Committee voted, as has been stated, on the main question of impeachment, the members of the Committee, seven in number, representing the majority on this side of the House, did concur unanimously and with firmness in the opinion that the President had so conducted himself in his public office as to justify it in a report condemning and censuring him.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—Lest the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) may be misunderstood, I desire to state here that there was no proposition in the Committee to report a resolution of censure or otherwise, because the Committee was of opinion that it had jurisdiction of but one question, and that was whether the President should be impeached or not.

Mr. Boutwell—The words of the Chairman of the Committee sustain exactly what has been stated, namely, that the Committee should pass a resolution to condemn and censure the President, not that it should ask the House to condemn him.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—That is not the case, and it may be well enough to wait and see what the Committee report on that subject will be. I do not myself desire in advance to discuss any issue involved in the case, nor do I wish now to put an interpretation on the action or position occupied by any member of the Committee, or to interpret his views in that matter. I will be prepared to do that when I am called upon to defend whatever may be presented by the Committee.

Mr. Boutwell—I waive entirely any allusion to that matter. I supposed that by the vote of the Committee that fact had been made known to the country. I do not intend to comment upon the vote or upon the views of the majority of the Committee, or upon the views of any member of the Committee further than to say this—and I think I am justified in saying it—that if there had not been grave matter—and I say this for the purpose of relieving the public mind from the impression that there is nothing serious in this whole business developed in the testimony submitted to the Committee—he gentleman from Iowa (Wilson), and the other gentlemen on this side of the House, would not have concurred in that report.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—There are a great many things in testimony as to the action of the President which I do not approve, as they are bad things; but I do not want now to enter upon that discussion, but will be prepared at the proper time.

Mr. Boutwell—Nor do I want to pursue this branch of the inquiry. I will say now, on my own responsibility and judgment, that the House and the country are in such a position that the subject will be completed by the House. The report of the Committee will be made. It will be discussed; it will be considered, and time will be required in that consideration and discussion. I think, in connection with what we know of the possible business of the next session, setting aside all other general considerations, that the two Houses ought to meet as early as the middle of October for the purpose of attending to this business, and to discharge their duties in reference to other matters.

If the session is delayed until December or November, and if we are to go through with this inquiry on the floor of the House, even if the matter goes no further, it will occupy certainly several weeks of time. We know there is to be a Presidential election next year; it would be for the public interest and convenience of members that the business of the session should be closed, if possible, before the country is involved in that struggle. I have therefore named the 16th of October, a time beyond the October elections, although I know there are some States in which elections are to be held in November; and if we were to postpone the session until November it would be substantially postponing it until the annual meeting in December. I may say still further that considering that the great question which is to come before Congress at its next session, is one which specially pertains to the House of Representatives primarily under the Constitution of the United States, we may reasonably expect that the other branch of the Legislative Department of the Government will not, under these circumstances, undertake to exercise an independent judgment on the question of the reassembling of Congress.

Mr. Spalding said; I do not think it is the sense of this House, or of a majority of this House, that an adjournment should take place until the 16th of October, with a view then to assemble and commence a long session, to run through the Winter, and through the next Spring and Summer; but I do not believe that a majority would be prepared to join with the gentleman from Massachusetts in a resolution, similar to that under which we are now assembled, to meet again on the 16th of October, provided a quorum of each House shall then appear; if not, to stand adjourned till the first Monday in December. I move, therefore, that this resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report it back with a resolution framed similarly to that under which we are now convened, adjourning Congress till the 16th of October, to meet then, provided a quorum of each branch be present.

Mr. Boutwell said he had examined with other persons the question of the Constitutionality of the concurrent resolution providing for this adjourned session, and was persuaded that it was unconstitutional, so far as it attempted to deprive a minority of the right to force the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Pike suggested an adjournment till the second Monday of November, preferring to make square work of it and have a definite adjournment.

Mr. Stevens said: I don't see why this adjournment should take place unless we are to have a report now from the Judiciary Committee of the testimony taken by it. If I understand the Chairman of that Committee, there is nothing now to justify impeachment. That Committee has been six months attempting to find evidence to impeach the President. The whole question of his impeachment lies in a nut shell; if nothing can yet be found sufficiently implicating him and justifying his being put on trial, it is due to him, to the House, and to the country that he should be discharged and that this matter should be abandoned. I believe that the country almost unanimously thinks there ought to be articles of impeachment reported and acted upon. The only condition on which I would vote for an adjournment till October is the condition that this Committee should report now, and that report shall be printed and ready for action when we meet. I do not think the country is satisfied with the course taken in regard to impeachment. I do not mean in saying so to censure or blame anybody, but it seems to me there is an error of judgment on the part of the Committee as to what is required by law to found articles of impeachment upon. That question, I think, ought to be submitted to the tribunal of this House and to the tribunal which is to try him.

Mr. Williams said, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, I feel constrained to say that I do not agree that there is any reason why that Committee could not have been prepared to make its report at this session.

Mr. Woodbridge, another member of the Committee, asked Mr. Williams whether the Committee was not now expecting witnesses who had been subpœnaed at the instigation of himself, (Williams.)

Mr. Williams replied that the witness to whom Mr. Woodbridge referred had been examined this morning, as the gentleman would have known if he had been there. [Laughter.]

Mr. Woodbridge repeated the question in another form.

Mr. Williams replied: I am prepared here to say, call no more witnesses.

Mr. Stevens, knowing how easy it was to procrastinate the examination, asked Mr. Williams why the Committee should call witnesses *ad infinitum*, when it had completed the important testimony.

Mr. Williams said he could not answer the question, but that so far as the members of the minority were concerned, they were satisfied with the testimony, and that it showed abundant reasons for the impeachment of the *President* for high crimes and misdemeanors before the highest tribunal of the nation. They wanted no more. They were ready to report now, and to present the issue before the House and the country. He thought it would be found that the differences between the said members of the Committee on his side of the House were not quite so material as had been generally supposed; that they were merely technical; that—

Mr. Wilson (interrupting) said he would like to know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to bring the proceedings of the Committee into the discussion. He added that while he would not disclose either now or at any time what had transpired in the Committee as to causing witnesses to be subpœnaed, calling for documents from the Departments, &c., there was much more delay caused by the demands of the gentleman than by any which he (Wilson) had made.

Mr. Williams replied that he thought it would not be so found—referring to the resolution of censure adopted in committee. He said that the only question between them was whether that sentence of censure should be a judicial or an extra-judicial one; whether it should be the mere declaration of the Committee—a mere nullity, without effect, falling still-born—or whether it should result in the impeachment of the President. The minority was ready to report now; the majority was not. Why it was not, and why it wanted more time, it was not for him to say. Was it for the purpose of taking further testimony? He thought not; he thought the Chairman of the Committee would not say so; it would be only cumulative. He did not think there was any more light required. There was no subject inquired into by the Committee on which there had not been testimony enough given sufficient for those who favored the impeachment.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, remarked that this was a very singular performance on the part of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Williams.) That gentleman had been informing the House that there was no necessity for any testimony to be taken since the adjournment of the Committee in June, and yet all the testimony taken since that time was taken at the instance of himself (Mr. Williams) and the other members of the minority.

Mr. Williams reminded Mr. Wilson that now it was he who was disclosing the secrets of the Committee-room. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson proceeded: He said that the gentleman (Mr. Williams) wanted to lay the majority of the Committee under the imputation that they were not ready, and were calling for more testimony, when all the calls for testimony had come from himself and the members of the minority. Even some testimony taken at the gentleman's instance to-day was still in the hands of the stenographer.

The Committee, including the majority and minority, had labored faithfully and attended to its duties diligently. Some of them had thought it was a case which required some time to investigate the testimony so as to be able to present views clearly to the House. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania was prepared to present a report, such report had never been submitted to the Committee. He did not know what course the House might take; he had stated what the Committee desired him to state, that at this time it was not prepared to submit a report. If the House should direct the Committee to report at once the testimony that had been taken, of course the Committee would obey that order; but for one he must say that while he had been examining the testimony carefully and diligently, he had not yet completed his views in the form of a report. If the House desired the case to come before it and the country without such preparation, of course it could have it; but he did not believe that, with the testimony incomplete, and with calls for documentary evidence yet unanswered, but in the course of being answered, was neither proper nor just to those who had the responsibility of presenting the case to the House and the country to require that report to be made now.

Mr. Williams was proceeding to reply to Mr. Wilson, when Mr. Pike made the point of order that it was not in order to discuss in the House the proceedings of a committee.

The Speaker sustained the point of order and then intimated that the hour had arrived when the death of Mr. Dennison, late a member from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, was to be announced.

The further consideration of Mr. Boutwell's concurrent resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Boyer then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Denison, paying a tribute to his public character and private worth, and offering the usual resolutions of regret and condolence.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Randall, Miller, Getz and Van Trump.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously, and the House then at 3:30 adjourned.

Convention of Catholics at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, July 10.

A Convention of Catholics from all parts of the Province assembled here yesterday to consult as to the political action to be taken under the existing aspect of affairs. About 250 delegates were present. They resolved to aid with their influence the Reform Party of Upper Canada in the coming election.

Letters are published from Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, J. M. Bruyere, Administrator of the Sandwich Diocese, and other Church authorities, disapproving of the Convention and calling on their adherents to give the Coalition Government a trial before condemning it.

Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald has been offered and has accepted the Premiership of Ontario.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-first Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 10.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock.

The President announced that Mr. Jarvis, of New-York, had been assigned to the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, in place of Hon. James Brooks, who had been excused at his own request.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Van Cott—Against appropriating moneys to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. E. A. Brown—On the same subject.

By Mr. Tucker—For suffrage to women.

By Mr. Graves—For liquor prohibitions; the clause also for suffrage to women.

The President presented a communication from Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs in answer to a call for information.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Strong moved that no amendment to the Constitution shall be adopted except upon the affirmative vote of all the delegates elected to this Convention.

After debate, Mr. Sherman moved that the resolution be referred to the Select Committee on Rules. Carried.

Mr. Francis submitted a plan for reorganization of Courts, and asked that it be submitted to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

By Mr. Livingston—That no distinction shall be made between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the right to take by gift, grant, devise, descent, or otherwise, and to grant and dispose of real estate, and that all existing laws making such distinction be repealed.

By Mr. Beckwith—That the Auditor of the Canal Department furnish the Convention with copies of contracts for keeping in repair the Champlain Canal, together with all assignments relating to said contracts. Laid over.

Also that the Senate Canal Investigating Committee be requested to report to this Convention the testimony taken by them, and especially that relating to the Champlain Canal. Laid over.

By Mr. Barto—That the Superintendent of Public Instruction furnish this Convention with the number of children attending school in each year since 1840; also the rates of taxation in each year since 1840, for the support of schools. Laid over.

By Mr. Church—That the Comptroller and Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to furnish to this Convention all sums advanced or paid for canal purposes, or on the canal debt, from other sources than canal revenues, and all sums advanced or paid from the canal revenues, or for other canal purposes, or on canal debt, specifying such purpose in each year, from 1817 to the present time; and also the interest upon each item from the time it was paid or advanced to the present time, stating the items of interest separately from the items of principal. Laid over.

By Mr. M. H. Lawrence—Calling upon the Finance Committee to inquire and report whether there are not State offices may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service. Laid over.

Mr. Cross called up the resolution calling for testimony taken by the authorities of Massachusetts on the question of prohibitory liquor laws and license, for the use of the Convention. Adopted.

By Mr. Astell—In favor of a constitutional clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Referred.

By Mr. E. Brooks—That the Committee on Cities take into consideration the propriety of selling all public property belonging to municipalities except such as may be necessary for public purposes. Referred.

By Mr. Fuller—Relative to Courts of Special Sessions. Referred.

Mr. Stratton called up the resolution offered yesterday calling upon the Comptroller of New-York for information concerning salaries and the expense of courts in said city, and it was adopted.

By Mr. Graves—For the appointment of a Committee of five to report whether, in their opinion, a provision should not be incorporated in the Constitution allowing women the right of franchise when they shall ask for the right by a majority vote of citizen females.

Mr. Dwight moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole, having the subject in charge. Carried.

By Mr. Townsend—Relative to the veto power. Referred.

By Mr. Verplanck—That the Auditor of the Canal Department report to the Convention the number of breaks in the Erie Canal for the past ten years, and the cost of repairing the same. Laid over.

By Mr. Duganne—That the legal rate of interest for the use or hire of money shall not exceed ten per cent. upon the amount loaned, and legal rates of interest collectable as rents for the use and hire of real estate shall not exceed twelve per cent. upon the value of real estate, as returned to the Assessor of Taxes; and all interest for the use and hire of money or real estate exceeding the above rates shall be deemed usurious. Referred.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage, Mr. Alvord in the chair.

Mr. Bickford withdrew the amendment offered yesterday excluding habitual drunkards.

Mr. Krum moved that idiots and lunatics of unsound mind, incapable of managing their own affairs, under charge of a Committee, shall not be entitled to vote. Lost.

Mr. Kernan moved as a substitute for excluding paupers, idiots and lunatics, that persons convicted of felony and bribery shall not be allowed to vote.

Mr. Greeley hoped the report as made would be adopted, and that persons who had been recipients of public charity within thirty days of the election should be excluded from the ballot-box.

Mr. Barnard said the majority report on suffrage had made abundant provision for the rich, while it was grinding upon the poor. The clause providing for a four months' residence had been rejected by the Committee in order to accommodate rich men, who could leave the cities in the Summer; nothing had been proposed to alleviate the troubles of families; the troubles of painters and bricklayers and other mechanics, who were compelled to go out of the cities to pursue their calling. They are now called upon to go to the city twice; once to be registered and once to vote. This was oppressive. Yet there was nothing proposed to remove such disabilities. He hoped the ten-day clause would be inserted, as proposed by the gentleman from Ontario, (Mr. Laphan,) instead of requiring a residence of thirty days.

Mr. Hutchins inquired why he would require even ten days.

Mr. Barnard said because the ten-day clause was in the present Constitution, and the people had adopted it, he would not place unnecessary obstruction in the way of voters. Under the present Registry Law, in the District where he voted last, every man was disfranchised who did not get in line before 10 o'clock in the morning. Five hundred men were deprived of voting on account of the time taken to examine the registry to attend to challengers. He was opposed to conferring judicial powers upon Inspectors of Election; it was a great detriment. It was not competent for Inspectors to say who was of unsound mind. Respectable journals had declared that a certain gentleman was either a crazy man or an idiot because he had signed a certain bail bond. [Laughter.] If such questions were left to the decisions of Inspectors of Election, that gentleman might be excluded from the ballot-box because it had been publicly stated that he was a lunatic or an idiot. And then again certain others had been called blockheads; if a man is a blockhead he has no room for brains, for we know the nature of blocks, and if any of these gentlemen should attempt to vote they might be called persons of unsound mind on the strength of the assertion of a distinguished clergyman that they were all blockheads. [Laughter.] He would not leave such questions for Inspectors of Election to decide.

Mr. Spencer suggested that the gentleman from Oneida (Kernan) modify his amendment so as to make it read, "any person convicted of felony or bribery."

Mr. Kernan accepted the suggestion and further amended his proposition by adding, "any person convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime."

Mr. Greeley did not want to give the keepers of Almshouses the power to control the paupers under their charge. The election occurs in a time when there is plenty—when every man has earned something, if he earns anything during the course of the year. It was not a hardship to provide that he should be excluded from voting if he has been the recipient of public charity for thirty days prior to the election. He wanted to escape from abuses which he knew had been practiced.

Mr. Campbell was pained at reading the majority report of the Suffrage Committee excluding paupers—at the vein of irony in which this class of unhappy persons was alluded to. Paupers in cities might be a degraded class, but in the country districts many of the inmates of almshouses had been the pioneers of the country, had raised families, and held public offices. Misfortune had overtaken them and they were compelled to seek support at the expense of the public. He appealed to the philanthropist at the head of the Suffrage Committee whether in this age of progress when it was proposed to enfranchise the whole colored race, was it not strange that an attempt should be made to destroy the rights of twenty or twenty-five thousand white men who were so unfortunate as to be poor. He failed to see the consistency of such a course of procedure.

Mr. Endress said the proposition of the gentleman from Oneida (Kernan) was similar to that in the present Constitution. The term "infamous crime" was unknown to the law. What we wanted now was to define the qualification of voters.

The Committee then rose and progress was reported, when the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

From Tennessee into Georgia—Atlanta and its Fortresses—A Talk with Gov. Brown—His Influence in Georgia—A Glance at the Battle-field.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

It is with a feeling of positive relief that I found myself leaving the dominion of BROWNLOW and entering the serener atmosphere of "Military District Number Three." The ferocities of Tennessee politics, diverting though they were for a while, ceased at last to amuse and then began to disgust; so, like a peaceable man who escapes from a room full of brawlers into the open air, I took up my journey, which lay over the path of SHERMAN from Chattanooga to Atlanta. From Chattanooga to Atlanta the distance is 140 miles by the Western and Atlantic, commonly called the "State," Railroad. It is so called because the exclusive property of the State of Georgia, and it is not without reason that her people are proud of it. It was indeed sadly wrecked during the war, but is now in excellent condition—far better condition than any other road I have yet traveled over in the South. This railroad does a very heavy carrying business, and I am told that during the past year an average of above 150 freight cars have passed over it daily. In the three or four years last preceding the war, it yielded an annual income of nearly $1,000,000. I observe by the last year's report that its earnings are put down at $1,315,756.

The northern counties of Georgia, stretching north and west of the Chattahoochee River, are commonly known as "Cherokee Georgia," a term of reproach applied to it by the politicians and planters of the southern and southeastern sections. Here we are still in the highlands, and, indeed, the whole State is in the upper altitudes clear down to the falls of the rivers—say in a line run across from Augusta to Columbus—where it descends into the champaign country that slopes to the sea. This part of the territory is peculiarly a grain country, and used to be known as the "Egypt" of Georgia, whither men from the South went to get corn; but during the last two barren years there has been dearth here as throughout the entire State. The lands are productive, but not very durable, and long-continued bad farming has greatly deteriorated the soil. Nevertheless, an excellent wheat crop has been made this year—"the third best crop I have known in forty years," said a fellow-passenger to me. This gentleman, an old farmer, has a plantation in one of the counties between the Chattahoochee and the Flint Rivers, and he gave me many interesting particulars regarding agriculture in his region. The land he cultivates was a few years ago an old abandoned cotton-field, which he has reclaimed by careful plowing and a moderate application of manure, and this year he has harvested a crop of wheat that has yielded 30 bushels per acre. The wheat reaping is now entirely through with in this State, and the farmers are busy cutting their oats. Corn is very promising, and I saw by the wayside hundreds of acres covered with the dark and beautifully green stalks that will average ten feet high. There is but little cotton produced in Cherokee, the altitude of the region being too great for its successful culture. I saw a few fields, indeed, but the cotton was backward and looked very gosling-like. The land here is more costly than in any other part of the State, ranging from $10 to $30 per acre, which I understand is about the same price it commanded before the war.

The ride from Chattanooga to Atlanta carries one over the historic ground of SHERMAN's grand campaign of the Summer of 1864. The country is still dotted with lines and earthworks, and even the most *blasé* traveler, as he is whirled past, can hardly fail to cast a glance of interest at these memorials of a gigantic struggle. At Tunnel Hill, a small hamlet of about fifty houses, where we stopped for supper, I had a good opportunity to observe the features of the interesting region where the campaign opened. The tunnel, a very fine piece of engineering, some 1,500 feet long, is cut through Rocky Face Ridge, an almost inaccessible spur of the Alleghanies, which separated the two armies—SHERMAN being on the hither side of the range in the vicinity of Ringgold, and JOHNSTON on the thither side at Dalton. The mountain is cloven by Buzzard's Roost Gap, a narrow pass which afforded the only direct route by which SHERMAN could move to strike his antagonist. But this position, immensely strong by nature, had by art been rendered unassailable; and in this secure citadel JOHNSTON with an advanced corps covered his masses at Dalton. Nothing could have suited the enemy better than to be attacked here, but SHERMAN not being minded to gratify him in this particular, opened the campaign by a beautiful military manœuvre. Masking his purpose by throwing forward a part of the army to demonstrate vigorously as though intending direct attack, he thrust a flanking column, by a great detour southward and eastward, through Snake Creek Gap, and menacing the Confederates on their line of life far below Dalton, he compelled JOHNSTON to abandon his vantage-ground, and the elaborate works he had prepared during the Winter, and retire to Resaca, whence in turn he was driven. And so on through Kingston, and Allatoona, and Kenesaw, about all of which places, and the military reminiscences belonging thereto, I should like to write a great deal, if I did not suppose that to your busy readers the war has got to be rather an old and *passé* story.

ATLANTA.

The train reached Atlanta in the small hours, but like most of my companions, I kept my berth in the sleeping car, which was a much more agreeable traveling dormitory than one finds on most even of the northern railroads. In the morning I sallied forth to seek the hotel, and after breakfast presented my letters of introduction, and found friendly guidance around the city and its environs.

Atlanta has been twice laid out—first by some city-founder, to the deponent unknown, who thirty years ago fixed its site here on what was then a mere wilderness of wooded hills; and, secondly, three years ago, by SHERMAN, who, ere he took up his march for the sea, *deled* the place from off the map. But it would not stay erased; the town soon rose from its ashes, (the inhabitants are fond, when speaking of this subject, of alluding to the "Phœnix,") and it is now a bright, lively little pocket-edition of a Northern or Western city. The buildings are mostly in brick, without any very astonishing display of architecture, but as they are all new they give the town a fresh and pleasant air.

During the first flush of the *renaissance*, there was a wonderful activity in Atlanta; but for some time past there has been an almost total prostration of business. The failure of the crops the past two years has compelled the people of the country to part with whatever little money they had for the mere necessaries of life—for corn and bacon. The result is that Tennessee has reaped the benefit, and the merchants of Atlanta have found themselves *sans* customers. This is the ebb tide of their fortunes, however, and they are confidently looking forward to good times this Autumn, when the fruits of the harvest come in. The population is about 28,000, which, I believe, is somewhat over what it ever was before.

Atlanta boasts three daily papers—the *Opinion*, which is Radical, and the *Intelligencer* and the *Era*, which, though not very pronounced in politics, are yet both out in favor of registration and a Convention. The latter journal is edited by a person named BARD, who has hoisted the standard of GRANT for the Presidency, which is regarded as a very good joke in "Military District No. 3." On asking him the meaning of this move, he told me, with the most enchanting *naïveté*, that "it was all right—the meaning of it might not appear to the superficial observer, but he had been on to Washington to see Gen. GRANT, and GRANT and he had arranged the whole matter!"

It is to the credit of Atlanta that its reconstruction has been mainly due to native energy, pluck and faith. Some Northern capital has been brought here, but not a great deal. I had some curiosity to find out the explanation of a phenomenon so novel in the drowsy South as that which is presented in the marvelous growth of Atlanta, and it appears that one, at least, of the causes is this: After the close of the war, many planters became disgusted with farming, and fancying that their lands could not be cultivated with blacks under free labor, sold their possessions, and invested their money in city property, or went into business and speculation. But indeed the Georgians have always been more enterprising, practical and adventurous than any other Southerners; and this fact itself is due to influences that stretch deep down into the history of the State. Prominent among these is to be counted the early land policy of Georgia, which, soon after her foundation as a colony, adopted the liberal measure of giving a free homestead of a couple of hundred acres to any one who would settle down and pay the mere cost of surveying. The result was that immediately on the close of the Revolutionary War there began to flow into the State, from Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, a stream of hardy locklanders, who, being unable to purchase at home, eagerly came to acquire the proffered possessions in Georgia. Industrious and thrifty, they prospered; yet with prosperity they lost none of their steady habits, so that in place of spending their money, as did the Virginians and South Carolinians, on horses and wines and foreign travel, they showed a disposition to put it into business and into mills, railroads, factories, &c. They became in fact, what they have been often called, the New-Englanders of the South.

This inborn energy and thrift is a guarantee that the material reconstruction of Georgia will be very easily accomplished when once the State is back in the Union. If political matters were only righted, she would offer magnificent chances for the investment of capital in the exploitation of lands, &c.; but, so far, even Yankee adventure has feared to risk anything in this field. Here, as elsewhere throughout the South, it is found next to impossible to get money on any terms; and a worthy citizen said to me with bitterness that "more money could be obtained at the North in charity than could be borrowed on undoubted securities at three per cent. a month.

A TALK WITH GOV. J. E. BROWN.

Among my letters of introduction was one from a distinguished Confederate officer to JOSEPH E. BROWN, formerly Governor of the State. The EX-Governor has settled down in Atlanta, where he is following the law, in partnership with Mr. JOHN POPE, (no kin to Gen. J. P., whose headquarters are here also,) and is doing a very prosperous business. I found him at his office, where I had a very courteous reception and a long talk on Georgia politics and prospects. I should take BROWN to be about fifty. He is tall, slim and clean-shaved; has a good head, which, pivoting on a very long neck, is covered with hair which is beginning to turn: and though his mouth is something portentious, it does not baulk the pleasant smile he has for every one.

BROWN has more *popular* influence in Georgia than any other man. True, one would not infer this from talking with the people of Atlanta, who affect to sneer at him as a demagogue and champion of the "wool hats" and "wire grass" boys. But long experience has proved that he wields an almost unassailable influence over the commoners of the State. He has, beginning with his election in 1857, been Governor of Georgia four times in succession—something unprecedented in the politics of the State. He told me with glee, as an evidence that there is something mightier than the pen, that while he had been pretty well supported by the Press during his first two canvasses, he had in the third one only one or two obscure and uninfluential weeklies on his side. Nevertheless, he was reëlected by a larger majority than before; while in his fourth canvass, being bitterly opposed by the entire Press, and unaided by a single newspaper, he came in with a more flattering popular vote than ever. It is agreed on all hands that he made a capital Executive, and that he has a great talent for business, while even those who oppose his present course do not pretend to pass a whisper against his honesty or his sincerity.

It may be remembered that BROWN was one of the first and earliest, and most ardent movers of secession in Georgia. Indeed, he seized Fort Pulaski before the State had seceded. "I was an original Secessionist," he said; "a Secessionist of the school of CALHOUN and JEFFERSON; and being born in the same district in South Carolina where CALHOUN lived, I imbibed his principles at my first lesson in politics." During the war, he stuck fast to his States Rights principles, and in consequence got into trouble with DAVIS, who soon threw overboard the very doctrine which the secession had made, and became a strong consolidationist. The difficulty first began in regard to the Conscription Law, which was passed by the Confederate Congress in April, 1862. This measure Gov. BROWN regarded as not only utterly unconstitutional, but wholly unnecessary, and, indeed, most disastrous—a measure out of which grew nearly all the woes that befell the Confederacy. As a proof that it was unnecessary, he said that he had met every call for troops by a proffer of fifty per cent. more than was asked. Thus, just before the Conscription Act was passed the Richmond anthorities asked for twelve regiments, he offered eighteen. With the waning fortunes of the rebellion the relations between BROWN and DAVIS grew worse and worse, and finally ended in a terrible flare-up—JEFF. going about the country and denouncing him as a "scoundrel." He gave me many interesting revelations of the inside history of the Confederacy, but was unwilling that these should be made public as yet.

With the close of the war, BROWN accepted the situation with the utmost promptitude. Outside of the *novi homines*, he is, of all the men of the old *régime*, the man who has all along taken the most advanced ground on the question of reconstruction. "As I was prominent in getting the State into rebellion," said he, very sensibly, "I thought it my duty to do all I could to aid in getting it back into the Union." Accordingly, immediately after the war, when he returned from Washington, where he had been imprisoned, and came to issue his address resigning the office of Governor, he urged the people to come promptly and frankly up to the terms of the North. He favored, and privately advocated, the Constitutional Amendment; "but," he observed, "I saw there was no earthly chance of carrying it; Gov. JENKINS was opposed to it, and came out in a message against it." When the Military Bill passed, last Spring, he began immediately urging the acceptance of that, and has been warmly advocating it ever since. He is entirely out of politics himself; but whatever time he can spare from his business, he employs in addressing his people, and urging them to a frank acceptance of the terms of Congress, and to action under those terms.

"Was there any apprehension," I asked, "that the Republican Party is not acting in good faith?" "Yes," he replied, "a great deal in Georgia and throughout the South. Many say to me, 'Oh, Congress will impose other measures; there is no use acting under this bill.' I meet this objection with the reply, 'Well, if you don't like the Radicals and want to break them down, just go ahead and do your duty; comply with their terms, and then if they don't admit you, if they break their solemn pledge, they are a ruined party.'" In reply to a question as to the prospects of a convention, and of such action on its part as would bring the State back into the Union, he said that if they had no set back he was in hope they would be able to complete the work of restoration so as to get the State into Congress before the end of the next session. The ablest men in the State, he observed, are disfranchised; but he says the people will be able to elect moderately good men who can take the test oath. He thinks that under Gen. POPE's interpretation of the Military Bill from seven to eight-tenths of the whites will be able to vote. "In the rural districts, however, the people are," he adds, "very ill-informed touching the issues and duties of the hour; and, owing to the great deficiency in our mail facilities, it has been difficult for light to reach them, while in too many cases the light they get from our newspapers is of the kind that 'leads astray.'"

A GLANCE AT THE BATTLE FIELD.

In the afternoon Col. STEMS, of this place, a gentleman of worth and excellent intelligence, came with a handsome team to drive me over the battle ground of Atlanta. Col. STEMS is the owner of a plantation of 1,000 acres, of which he has this year 600 acres in cotton. Before the war he had some sixty slaves, and not one of his people has left him. Last year he paid the freedmen wages, but this year employer and employes have entered into an arrangement on shares, he providing houses, stock, farming implements and seed, and taking half the products. He does not attend personally to his plantation, and yet he employs no white overseer, his affairs being well managed by a black man whom he has had all his life, and whom he described as very intelligent, with "good ideas in farming and business and politics."

The scene of the main combat before Atlanta lies a couple of miles to the northeast of the city, and our jaunt thither was a very agreeable one. The most interesting part of the ground is that whereon was fought the great battle of the 22d of July, when HOOD (who had lately superseded Gen. JOE JOHNSTON) made a tremendous attack with the design to overwhelm SHERMAN. The breastworks remain undisturbed and untouched, save by the flaws of weather, and we rode all over the lines from flank to flank. The key-point is a commanding ridge which the Union troops succeeded in wresting from the Confederates on the 21st of July, and from which one overlooks all the surrounding ground. The Union left flank occupied this height and extended somewhat to the east of it. After looking over the ground I feel as though I might venture the opinion that HOOD's plan of attack merits more praise than has ordinarily been accorded it on either side. It is true the execution failed; but this, as I have learned from a high Confederate officer, was entirely due to the blundering of HARDEE, who commanded the Confedrate right, and who utterly failed to carry out his instructions. It was near the high ground I have already mentioned that the gallant McPHERSON lost his life on the 22d, and we paid a reverential visit to the spot where he fell.

It so happened that we had an opportunity during the visit of seeing the saddest of all the memorials of the battle—I mean the bones of some of the slain. For some time past the burial corps have been employed in disinterring the bodies of the men killed in the vicinity of Atlanta, and from Peach Tree Creek down. I was informed they have already taken up about 2,500. They have now reached the battle-field. The party was composed of some fifteen or twenty blacks, under direction of a white foreman, and when we reached the ground they had just opened a long trench in which many scores of the Union slain had been buried. It was a mere shallow ditch of about two feet deep, and when the supervening earth was removed there was exposed to view a long row of the ghastly and sickening relics of humanity, each mouldering frame wrapped in the bloody clothes in which he had been laid away in a soldier's burial. I had the curiosity to look while they took up and coffined one of the bodies, and I was able to get the name and a brief epitome of him who had borne it; for some comrade had inscribed on a rude board the legend:

HUGH G. LOMISON,
Company E., 16th Wisconsin Volunteers,
Killed July 21, 1864.
Aged 19 years.

A brief epitome indeed, but not without its pathos. There are many thousands of graves scattered all over the extensive grounds on which the contest raged, and the work now going on is with the view of gathering together the dead in a national cemetery similar to that at Gettysburgh and other points.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

Touching the political situation I am not able to report matters in as advanced a condition as could be desired for the speedy and effective restoration of the State to the Union. One of the drawbacks is the inexpressible muddle in which the people are in regard to the suffrage; for what with Mr. STANBERY's interpretation of the law, and Gen. POPE's interpretation, and the District Attorney's interpretation, and lastly, the anticipated meeting of Congress; when all interpretations are likely to be upset, and Mephistopheles only knows what new legislation will be imposed, the best men are fast falling into disgust and dispair.

Meantime, however, the work of registration is going on throughout the whole State, and today I had an opportunity of seeing the process in practical operation at the Atlanta Court-house. The Board is composed of two white men and one black, and during my stay I saw several score of both races made into voters. After several white men had been sworn individually, a batch of seven blacks was called up, and Pompey, Cæsar and Crassus were made citizens in the lump. It was a curious spectacle, and one calculated to stir many reflections. Standing in a row, they listened very attentively to the reading of the oath, some bending forward, and others with hand to the ear, the better to catch each word. The reader threw in for their benefit a running exegesis of the oath, causing them to guffaw by a droll look when he recited that part of it which makes them swear that they had never held any "executive or judicial office in any State;" while, when he came to read the prohibition against registering by those who had been disfranchised for felony, and explained "felony" by the gloss "such as cow-stealing," they were so struck by the drollery of the interpretation that their bodies bent and swayed in uncontrollable merriment. Throughout all the recital their countenances showed a desperate mental effort to keep their "holt" of the meaning, and during the reading of the main body of the oath the effort was measurably successful; but when the registering officer came to where the formula speaks of "an act supplementary to an act," the poor fellows became perfectly flabbergasted; like Twemlow, they found their intellects giving way under the severe strain, and they lapsed into mere outer darkness and collapse. When I afterward talked with them on the Court-house steps, I could not find one who had the faintest idea of the meaning or purpose of the thing, and the brightest of them all only knew that it was something—he knew not what—that was "de best for de country." *Civis Americanus sum!*

Registration will, I have no doubt, be very general throughout the State, but when it comes to the vote on "Convention" or "no Convention," there will be a very sharp division of the people. The negroes, however, will vote solidly with the Radicals, and what with the whites that are disfranchised and such portion of the old body politic as favors acceptance of the Congressional policy, in the Brown line, there will probably be enough to get a Convention and form a Constitution. Everything, though, is yet in a crude and chaotic condition, and in the unsettled state of affairs any prediction would be futile. I am bound to state frankly that the great majority of the leading, educated and wealthy of the old-time citizens whom I have met, are hostile to the prescribed plan of reconstruction. "It is a choice between suicide and martyrdom," said one of them to me: "I should rather," he added, "be a martyr than, by voting for a convention, give those in power the occasion of saying, when the ruin comes, 'you helped to bring it on yourself.'" And of one thing I am perfectly sure—that could a true and full expression of the sentiment of the people of Georgia be taken, two-thirds would prefer to live out all their lives under military rule than have reconstruction on the basis on which it is to be effected.

LIBRA.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech by Gen. J. S. Brisbin—Negro Suffrage and Female Suffrage—Confiscation—The Labor Question.

The colored people of Lexington, Ky., to the number of ten thousand, had a celebration on the Fourth, and among the speakers was Gen. J. S. BRISBIN. He began by alluding to certain charges against him self and said: "I am called a negro-worshipper, a Radical, a social equalist, but I tell you truly I am no more of a negro-worshipper than I am a worshipper of white men; no more of a Radical than a Unionist; no more of social equalist than a money equalist. The republicanism which he advocated was that which does not intend that traitors shall go unpunished and be rewarded for their treason; which does not intend that rebels, fresh from battle-fields, off which the smoke has hardly yet cleared, shall with indecent haste assume the reins of civil office; which does not intend that traitors, whose hands are yet red with the blood of our sons, shall set up a government for themselves, and accomplish by political strategy and intrigue all they failed to do in war; which does not intend that rebels, who sold black men as they did their cattle, ruined black women, separated families and mercilessly used the lash, shall by any pretended State rights, reserved powers, State vagrant or municipal laws, again establish any form of Slavery whatever in this land of ours; which began with Christ, grew to full stature in America with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and is now destined to speedily evangelize, harmonize, revolutionize and Christianize the world; which will eventually give you ten acres for a homestead out of the rebel masters' estates; which intends to confiscate the vast estates of leading rebels to pay the public debt, so that loyal men will not be oppressed with taxes, and treason will be made odious; which intends to place the government of the Southern States in the hands of loyal men, and disfranchise every one of the atrocious malefactors who bore arms against that flag; which intends to enfranchise all the people, and withhold the ballot only from such as have committed the enormous crime of bearing arms against the State. Do our enemies hope to circumvent and defeat us in these our loyal intentions? Does any man doubt of our finally carrying out all and more than I have proposed? If there be such a man, let him carefully study the history of this country during the past thirty years, and he will cease to doubt. Though the gates of hell and Democracy both array themselves against us, we shall go through, and the counsels of the wicked in the future, as in the past, will be brought to naught."

After discussing the homestead question, and declaring that, for one, he went heart and hand for the doctrine of homesteads for the negroes on rebel lands, he proceeded to the question of suffrage. On this point he said he was not only in favor of impartial or negro suffrage, but also in favor of universal or woman suffrage. He believed the form of our government is peculiarly adapted to the extension of the franchise to both sexes as well as both colors. "It is a lamentable fact," he said, "that rum and demagogues exert a great influence over the elections in this country, and it is certainly high time that we took the ballot out of the grogshop and the hands of corrupt men, and made it pure and respectable. I would have the ballot-boxes approached as we approach the altars of our churches. I would have handsome buildings erected, and in them altars of freedom builded, and on these altars the ballot-boxes of the nation laid. There, hand in hand, as a solemn duty, let youths and maidens, sires and matrons, black and white approach and deposit that little piece of white paper which "executes a sovereign's will." Indeed, I doubt if the Government is Republican in form as long as any one of discretion, male or female, black or white, is disfranchised, unless for crime. Much more was said on this subject, it being remarked, incidentally, that this country is not now governed so much by law and custom as it is by ideas and reason. He also contended that Congress has full power over the question of suffrage, not only in the seceded States, but in all the States of the Union, and that it may enfranchise the colored people in Kentucky at any time it chooses to do so. And the rebels should be disfranchised. They appealed to arms and fought a bloody war; they lost, and with that loss went all their rights. Not to disfranchise rebels is to leave the government of the Southern States in the hands of the nation's bitterest enemies. He then considered the "most important part of this subject—confiscation of rebel estates to pay the national indebteaness, maintain our maimed and crippled soldiers, build dwellings for the liberated slaves, and to indemnity loyal men for losses sustained at the hands of rebels." Of our right to confiscate the estates of rebels there could be no doubt. He said:

"There are now in the Southern States over six millions of white people; among these people there are seventy thousand rich rebels who own three hundred and ninety million acres of land, worth at least ten thousand million dollars; add to this two thousand millions more of public property in the Southern States, (which, like the lands of Texas, are now being given away to reward traitors) and which should be confiscated, and we have twelve thousand millions. Now, I would take half of this, and with it pay the four thousand millions of public debt, double the pensions of our soldiers, build homes for the freedmen, indemnify loyal men, and if there was anything left, divide it up among the officers and soldiers who served in our army and navy against the rebellion. The truth is, the public debt can be paid out of rich rebel estates, and still leave no rebel, whose property is taken, worth less than $100,000; or, all I propose can be done, and not leave any rebel whose property is taken with less than $30,000. What rebel deserves to have more than this amount of money? Certainly none I know of; and I, for one, intend to fight out the doctrine of confiscation, if it takes the balance of my life."

Alluding to the labor question as one of absorbing interest to all classes of the community, he continued:

"Labor, as now organized, is systematic slavery, and capital is a polite and refined robber, who preys upon the poor. We must elevate the poor man, render his labor more attractive, and recompense him better for his toil. Why should the banker, with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars, dress his wife in silks, roll in luxury, and still clear ten thousand a year, while the poor man who toils for him day after day, dresses his wife in rags and gains but a pittiful existence for himself and little ones. This is all wrong; labor must be rewarded, and the rich cease to oppress the poor. But how is this to be done? For he is a poor, public teacher who points out the grievance without at least attempting to show the redress. I will tell you what I think of the question. Labor must combine and pit itself against capital. The operative must have an interest in the profits of the factory; the miner in the mine, the farmer in the farm, the builder in the house, the digger in the ditch, and the employe every where an interest in the profits of the employer. Laborers must coöperate, build houses, and cease to pay rents; board themselves, and cease to pay profits to boarding-house keepers; keep stores, and get their goods at first cost—in a word, coöperate and combine the labor of their hands against the capital of the rich. The association of capital, even when deadly managed, is profitable. It would be the same with labor if it would associate its interests. I am glad you black people seem to understand the principle of coöperation, and instead of hiring yourselves to work on plantations for wages, always, if you can, go into partnership with the planter. That is the right plan; never hire for wages if you can get in partnership with your employers. 'Job-it-on-shares,' as you call it, and you will get rich ten times faster than if you always hired for wages."

In conclusion he advised the negroes to go on as they had begun, in the practice of virtue, truth, justice, religion and right reason, and they would soon be respected by all men, and secure for themselves a proud position among the peoples of the earth.

THE CROPS.

Favorable Crop Prospects in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 6.

The work of harvesting the wheat crop is now approaching completion in this region, and will be through with next week. The expectations of a heavy yield of grain of a superior quality have not been disappointed. It may be remarked of this whole wheat region, that where the ground was seasonably and properly prepared for sowing in the Fall, the crop has been a sure one. The grain grew luxuriantly, headed out well, and has been free from the fly, rust, and the ordinary pests of the wheat crop. The harvesting weather has been upon the whole, so far, very favorable. Here and there the work has been hindered a little by occasional showers, but there has been no damaging rain. We hear no complaints of a scarcity of harvest hands, although wages have been higher than ever this year. Considering both the amount raised and the quality of the berries, this section of country probably never produced so good a wheat crop as it has the present season.

The corn looks very promising, notwithstanding the backward Spring and late planting. It is coming forward very fast under the influence of a glowing temperature aided by timely showers. As with wheat so with corn, the extent of ground planted is larger than it was last year, and the present prospect is that the crop will be an immense one. The oats and other Spring-sown grain are very promising, and the same remark may be made of potatoes. Those who have put in tobacco have had a pretty favorable season for setting out their plants, but, from all that we can see and learn, much less attention will be paid to that crop than usual, and we may therefore expect this year a diminished yield for Missouri.

The season has been favorable for the grasses, and stamps a heavy hay crop. Fruits of all sorts will be abundant. The peach trees are breaking down under the burden of the fruit which loads their branches. The grapevines are full of clusters which, at this time, have a most thrifty appearance.

Nobody can say what mishaps may interfere with our present crop prospects, but should there be no disappointment of the promise we now have, this year must be set down as one of unusual plenty for all the various crops which can be produced in this region.

The Crops and Fruit in the Genesee Valley.

From the Rochester Express, July 8.

The crops in this vicinity, as a general thing, are looking finely, and in some instances far beyond those of last season. Wheat never promised better, and approximates the crops raised in this section some fifteen years since, when the wheat crop of the Genesee Valley was at its height. About that time the weevil made its appearance, and for several years the crop was badly managed. Farmers became discouraged, and many sowed only enough for family use, depending upon potatoes and other crops for market. But this year, farmers having become loth to give up the staple crop of this section, have sown more, and, according to present appearances, will be rewarded with an "old time" wheat harvest. Genesee flour has a world-wide reputation, and we are glad to chronicle the fine prospects of an increased crop of wheat. Corn is also doing well, although the season was backward, and many planted the second time. We hear some complaints of the grub worm, but the damage done is not extensive. The past month has been favorable for corn, and the present indications are that we shall have an average crop. Oats are not as good in proportion as other crops, on account of wet weather at sowing. Barley will be good, and an average crop. Potatoes, of course, in this section, are always good, and yield well. We had early potatoes on the 3d inst.

The fruit crop in this city and vicinity promises better than we anticipated two weeks since. Apples are looking finely, but are dropping off; and the quantity will not be as large as at first anticipated. Peaches are not plenty, but there will be an average crop for this section. Pears are looking exceedingly well. We shall have an abundance of all varieties of this delicious fruit. The blight has not injured the trees as much as in former seasons, owing probably to the wet Spring. We have noticed that blight has done more damage in dry than wet seasons. The berry season commences with the strawberry, and we have had a plentiful supply. The dry weather last week threatened to shorten materially the crop, but rain fortunately fell last week and every day since, and Saturday, strawberries were plenty at 8 to 15 cents per quart. The varieties were principally Triomph de Gand and Golden Queen. We saw some of those berries Saturday which will not ripen till the middle of this week. The above varieties are the only ones in market of consequence. Of raspberries the red Antwerp is just ripening, and will be plenty in market this week. After these come the blackberry. There will be a larger crop than any previous season. The gooseberry looks remarkably well. Red and white currants, where kept free from worms, which is done by the use of hellebore, are plentiful, and we have seen some bushes of the white variety literally loaded down. Cherries are coming in quite briskly, and are being shipped to New-York in large quantities. Persons picking cherries for shipping should always leave the stems on.

The Rice Crop in South Carolina.

From the Georgetown (S. C.) Times.

We hear very gloomy reports from different sections of the district. The rivers have risen to a great height in consequence of the recent floods. The local rains were sufficient to do considerable damage in swelling them, and we understand they have been steadily rising from the immense fall of water in the up-country. The rice crop of the up-river planters is completely drowned out, and the greatest gloom and despondency prevail among our truly unfortunate agricultural friends. Many have informed us that they will scarcely make seed, as the price in its present stage is irrevocably destroyed. Those who are more hopeful base their doubtful prospects upon a speedy subsidence of the freshets which still linger.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

Orders have been received for the launching of the sloop-of-war *Pushmataha*, now on the stocks at our Navy-yard, and Wednesday, the 17th inst., has been named for it. The keel of this vessel was laid at the end of the Summer of 1864, when the war had been brought to a close, and there not being any immediate use for her the work was not pushed forward energetically. She rates as a second-class sloop-of-war, and will carry thirteen guns. Her length is 290 feet, breadth of beam 41 feet, depth of hold 20 feet 10 inches. She is modeled for speed, and is expected to be among the fastest screw steamers in the navy.

Workmen are engaged in preparing the timber for the frame of the new steamer *Algonat*, which is to be built in the ship house now occupied by the *Pushmataha*. This vessel will be a screw steamer, of the following dimensions: Length of beam 250 feet between perpendiculars, breadth of beam 38 feet, depth of hold 19 feet 3 inches. She will carry seven guns.

The work on the screw steam sloop-of-war *Antietam* progresses slowly; very few shipwrights appear to be engaged upon her. Her frame is up, and she could be got ready for launching in a few months, if the demand for her was urgent.

Upon the iron-clad *Shackamazon* work has been entirely suspended. Measures have been taken to protect the vessel from weather by putting a metal roof upon the house built over her. Improvements continue to be made within the inclosure. The foundations have been laid for a boiler-shop, to be forty by sixty feet.

The frigate *Potomac*, for some time past the receiving ship of the Gulf Squadron, stationed at Pensacola, has arrived in the Delaware, but the health regulations of the port will not permit her to come up to the Navy-yard.

Expenses of the Indian Expeditions.

A Washington dispatch, 7th inst., to the Boston *Advertiser*, says:

"Estimates made at Gen. GRANT's headquarters show that the present expenditures in prosecuting the Indian war are fully one million dollars per week. In case it is determined to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, expenditures will soon be needed to meet the wants of the increased force of about five millions per week. Thus far since the trouble began, every Indian killed has cost the Government one million dollars and the lives of about ten white men. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is very anxious that Congress shall give him authority to send a Commission to treat with the tribes, as his information leads him to believe firmly that the difficulties can be settled by such a Commission within three months. As Congress at the last session passed an act forbidding the sending out of any Commission until the money had been expressly appropriated, Col. TAYLOR cannot move in the matter. The immense expense of the war is having weight with Senators, and it is probable that the resolutions restricting the work of the session may be suspended to consider several points connected with Indian affairs; among others that of raising two or three regiments of mounted men west of the river.

Extensive Hotel Robbery in Louisville.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 6.

One of the most extensive robberies that has been committed in the city for some time occurred on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. MAX MYERS, from New-York arrived here on Wednesday, and at 12 o'clock noon put up at the National Hotel, being assigned to room No. 28. After dinner he left for New-Albany, taking with him the key of his room. Upon retiring, about 9 o'clock at night, he found that his room had been entered, and that his trunks had been searched. The facts were made known to the proprietor of the hotel, but no clue could be obtained as to who committed the robbery. Mr. MYERS was the agent of a house in New-York, and had with him a large number of samples of all kinds of jewelry. The parties who entered the room wrenched the locks from his trunks, and they must have been judges of jewelry, as they took none but the best. Mr. MYERS estimates his loss at fully $6,000—twenty-six gold watches, eighty-nine silver watches, and a large number of gold chains, rings, pins, &c., being taken.

The Sheffield Scientific School.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 9.

There are still over forty-five scholarships in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College open, through the avails of the United States donation, for the education of farmers or mechanics, and any young man in the State, who has a reputable knowledge of the elementary English studies, is entitled to apply for the privileges of these scholarships. The object of the school is to provide instruction in the various branches of mathematical, physical and natural science—seven distinct courses of study being open to the students, viz.: Chemistry and Mineralogy; Civil Engineering; Mechanics; Mining and Metallurgy; Agriculture; Natural History and Geology; A Select Course of Scientific Studies. The grant of money by Congress is equally for the benefit of mechanics and farmers, and if the young farmers do not fill up the vacancies the young mechanics ought to. Many of our mechanics have attended the Winter course of lectures for the last two years.

A Man Kills His Wife with a Billet of Wood.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 6.

A man named JOHN GRAHAM went to the residence of Justice ADAMS about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and stated that he wanted a writ for a man at his house who had been creating a disturbance. The proper officers proceeded to the house of GRAHAM, and there found a man named JAMES KINNEY and his wife, KINNEY at the time being under the influence of liquor and sound asleep, and his wife having a child in her arms belonging to GRAHAM. The officer made known his errand, when the woman informed him that GRAHAM had killed his wife, and that she was lying in the next room. The officers opened the door, when a scene of horror met their gaze—the wife of GRAHAM lay dead in bed covered with blood, and beside her were two or three little children, unconscious of their loss or the terrible crime which had been committed. GRAHAM was immediately arrested and committed to jail. It appears from the testimony elicited at the Coroner's inquest that GRAHAM returned home about midnight under the influence of liquor, and finding that KINNEY and his wife, who were acquaintances of the family, were in the house, commenced quarreling with his wife, as loud words were heard by Mrs. KINNEY, the door being partially open at the time. After some words had passed between GRAHAM and his wife, he seized a billet of stove wood and struck her, as she lay upon the bed, a terrible blow upon the head, which fractured her skull, and which must have killed her almost instantly, as she made no outcry. The fiend, it appears, to make sure of his horrible work, repeated the blows, as several marks and bruises were found upon her head, neck and shoulder. After committing the terrible deed, he, with a coolness unparalleled, washed his hands from the blood, and started off to the magistrate as above stated, to fasten the crime upon the drunken KINNEY, who lay asleep unconscious of the terrible deed which had been committed. On arriving at the jail, we learn that GRAHAM admitted that he had killed his wife, and gave as a reason that he was jealous of her, and wanted to get rid of her. ANN GRAHAM, the murdered wife, was married to the prisoner about ten years since, and leaves four little children. Report says she bore an excellent reputation, and was hard-working and economical in her habits; certificates of deposits in one of our banks to the amount of about $200 being found upon her person at the inquest. The murderer is about thirty-five years of age.

Arrival of Imperial Troops at Mobile.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, July 6.

The Mexican steamship *Tabasco*, Capt. ANDRES BOTELLO, arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, having on board nearly five hundred of MAXIMILIAN's troops, who left that city on the 27th ult. They constitute the foreign legion, commanded by Col. SOUDRIE. We had the pleasure this morning of meeting Staff Officer BARBOT CORDIER, a French officer, who furnished us with the particulars of the surrender of Vera Cruz, &c. The Imperial Commissioner surrendered the town to the Foreign Consuls on the 26th of June. Col. SOUDRIE, commanding the Foreign Legion, was required to leave the city, but he objected to doing so, as he saw no grounds whatever for the movement. He was satisfied that he could hold the place for six months, having an ample supply of ammunition, with ten batteries of artillery, numbering in all about seventy guns. Influenced, however, by the serious representations of the merchants, who assembled for the purpose, that their interests were at stake, owing to a want of communication with the interior, he consented to embark his troops on condition that they should leave the town with all the military honors, and that the Legion should receive $20,000 with which to pay their expenses. These terms were accepted by the Consuls, and accordingly the troops embarked on the 27th, with all their arms, accoutrements, &c., leaving in the city the rest of the garrison, consisting of about 1,300 Mexicans.

We say the terms were accepted, but this is not strictly correct, for the Legion received only $3,000 making about $11 for each of the troops, and from $15 to $90 for the officers—"an amount, in the words of our informant, "too large with which to die, but too small upon which to live."

The Foreign Legion represents perhaps a dozen different nations. Of Mexicans there are 46 officers and 56 men; Spaniards, 4 officers and 200 men, all belonging to the artillery. Of the rest of the troops, there are 66 infantry, 36 artillery and 136 cavalry, of which 94 belonged to the Governor's Guard. The following list of officers is furnished us:

Lieut.-Col. Soudrie, Commander; Capt. Bouchard, Second Commander, Cavalry; Capt. Marin, Infantry; Capt. Mekling, Adjutant Major; Capt. Rapho, Artillery; Lieut. Sauparis, Cavalry; Lieut. Brizay, Infantry, (staff officer); Lieut. Bonnet, Commander of Governor's Guard; Lieut. Mondye, Paymaster; Sub-Lieut. Bollet, Governor's Guard; Sub-Lieut. Le-Cauchois

GOLDBERG and REHWOLDT, have spared neither pains nor money in their efforts to perfectly adapt the structure to the uses for which it is designed. It is intended to open the Academy to the public the latter part of the present month.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Semi-Monthly Meeting—Installation of a New Commissioner—Maps for Emigrant Consultation.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday at their rooms, Castle Garden.

Mr. VERPLANCK announced that he had received from the Governor a reappointment as a member of the Commission.

Mr. PATRICK MCELROY appeared and took his seat as a member of the Commission, in place of WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., whose term of office had expired.

The President presented the following communication, which he had received from Mr. HUNT:

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President of the Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: Having been associated with your Honorable Commissioners as a member for a period of eight years, I should do injustice to my own feelings, should I permit the occasion to pass without expressing to you and my late associates, composing the Board, my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness which I have received in all my official intercourse, and to express my best wishes for the continued success of an institution established with the benevolent purpose of caring for and protecting the stranger, who leaves the land of his birth to seek a home in the Western World.

My official connection with your Board having terminated, I shall be pleased to hand over, at the earliest convenience, to the party whom you may appoint to receive them, the securities intended to meet the future obligations of the Commission to the Emigrant, and which, by your confidence, were intrusted to my care.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

WILSON G. HUNT.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. WINSTON, were, on motion of Mr. LOUTREL, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration express to their late associate, Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, their grateful appreciation of his long-continued, faithful and useful labors in behalf of the large number of emigrants who have arrived at this port during his connection with this Board, and in their own behalf to express to him, individually and collectively their cordial acknowledgements for his uniform courtesy and kindness, and for his prompt and intelligent coöperation with them in the discharge of their complicated and responsible duties.

Resolved, That the communication of Mr. HUNT be placed on the minutes, and that it be published with the official proceedings of this meeting.

It was, on motion of Mr. LOUTREL,

Resolved, That the Board proceed to an election for Vice-President in place of WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., whose term of office has expired.

Whereupon it was, on motion of Mr. LOUTREL,

Resolved, That FREDERICK S. WINSTON be elected Vice-President of the Board.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the Vice-President of the Board be authorized and requested to receive from his predecessor, WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., the property of this Commission, consisting of United States and State securities held in trust by the Vice-President, by deposit in the Mechanics' Bank.

Resolved, That Mr. BISSINGER be elected Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee.

Resolved, That Mr. MCELROY be placed on the Committees of which Mr. HUNT was a member.

Resolved, That FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to collect and receive any and all interest and dividends now due or to become due to the Commissioners of Emigration on registered United States bonds and on New-York State bonds, owned by them and standing in their name.

STATISTICS.

Number of emigrants arrived to July 3, 1867		128,6[illegible]0
Number of emigrants arrived to July 10, 1867		5,[illegible]86
Total		134,[illegible]76
To same date in 1866		1[illegible]
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 93
Aggregate receipts to July 3, 1867	$270,647 41	
Received since to July 10, for commutation of passengers, &c.	9,567 00—280,214 41	
Total		$30[illegible],287 [illegible]6
Disbursements per previous account, to July 3, 1867	215,803 83	
No payments on July 3, 1867		215,803 83
Total		$88,483 53

MAPS.

The Superintendent, Mr. CASSERLY, has caused to be hung around the walls of the great circular gallery at Castle Garden, over a hundred first-class maps for consultation by the emigrants, thus converting the walls into a huge atlas lying ever ready for consultation. An index at either end of the gallery directs the inquirer to the map he seeks. That this improvement will be appreciated there can be no doubt.

Petroleum vs. Fuel—Experiments on the Battery.

The merits of petroleum as fuel are undergoing a practical test in the inclosure of the Battery south of Castle Garden. The company lately formed and represented by Col. HENRY B. FOOTE and Messrs. J. H. WINSER and STILLMAN B. ALLEN, the same who submitted petroleum to experiment lately on board the United States steamer *Palos*, the satisfactory results of which were given in the TIMES, have there erected a wooden building, containing an engine and boiler, for the purpose of which steam is gotten up by the combustion of gas generated from petroleum. The heat generator is an apparatus of extremely simple construction, being a retort which takes in the boiler the position occupied, where coal is used as fuel, by the grate bars. The crude oil is carried to the retort by a pipe from the reservoir, it passes into the retort which has been previously heated to the required intensity, and is there vaporized. Into the vapor, thus generated, in which carbon largely predominates, a steam of hydrogen is introduced, being produced by the passage of steam through a tubeway charged with iron filings, and a sufficient supply of oxygen obtained by the aid of an air pump. The gases thus combined are then allowed to escape from the retort by the burners, a highly inflammable gas. Here ignited it represents precisely in position the burning coal in the furnace of the ordinary boiler. The intense heat and the rapidity with which it is generated are alike astonishing. The boiler used for the present experiment is of the ordinary locomotive form, having a furnace 3 feet by 2 feet with 26 inch tubes, each 4½ feet long. The number of burners in use during the earlier experiments was 26; this has been reduced to ten, and of course, the consumption of gas in like ratio, with a result quite as effectual. The experiments are superintended by Mr. STIMERS, the consulting Engineer.

Since the successful results of the experiments made on board the *Palos*, public attention has been much attracted to this subject of a proposed substitute for coal, and in reply to questions frequently put touching objections to its use, we ascertain the following facts in relation to its availability and value.

Crude Petroleum is not explosive, and if carried in air-tight iron reservoirs there can be no offensive odor. It is claimed that 300 tons of oil will generate heat equivalent in quantity and effect to that produced from 1,200 tons of coal. One ton of oil, say on board ship, will occupy forty-six cubic feet of space, one ton of coal asks for fifty-three. There would, therefore, appear to be a saving in space usually demanded for fuel of fully four-fifths of that now used. Insurance Companies, it is claimed, are prepared to indorse the change, and to lessen, not increase the rate of insurance on steamers, where liquid fuel is used on this plan. The saving of labor, it is claimed, will be the great economical feature. On board the *Palos* there were employed twenty-one firemen and coal passers. During the trip lately made when she was propelled by steam generated by burning Petroleum three men did all the work, turn about. It is further claimed that owing to the character of the flame that portion of the boiler coming in immediate contact with it, is, notwithstanding the intense heat, uninjured thereby, the sulphur disengaged in coal burning and injurious to the iron, not being present during this combustion.

Scientific men, and others, desirious of being present at this interesting exhibition, can gratify their wishes in this respect, as the experiments will be continued on the Battery for some time, where, through the courtesy of Mr. STILLMAN B. ALLEN, the business manager detailed, information may be obtained.

The Excise Law—Action of Justice Dowling.

Yesterday afternoon Officer DAVID R. BOLSTER, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested SOPHIA BOLEMAN, of No. 150 West Broadway, on a charge of having violated the Excise Law, in selling beer without a license from the Board of Excise. When the accused was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, that functionary took an entirely new course in dealing with the case. He required the prisoner to find bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for the space of twelve months, and the necessary surety being forthcoming, the following bond was drawn up and signed:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Be it remembered that on the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1867, SOPHIA BOLEMAN, of No. 150 West Broadway, in the City of New-York, and CHARLES OTT, of No. 102 Worth-street, in the said City, personally came before the undersigned, one of the Police Justices in the City of New-York, and acknowledged themselves to owe to the people of the State of New-York, that is to say, the said BOLEMAN, the sum of $100, and the said OTT the sum of $100 separately, of good and lawful money of the State of New-York, to be levied and made of their several and respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of said people, if default shall be made in the condition following, viz.: The condition of this recognizance is such that if the above-named BOLEMAN shall keep the peace toward the people of the State of New-York, and particularly toward DAVID R. BOLSTER for the term of twelve months, then this recognizance to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

SOPHIA BOLEMAN.
CHARLES OTT.

Taken and acknowledged before me, the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

This form of bond is not an obsolete one, for it has been in constant use in Police Courts since the year 1833, and is according to the law of the State adopted in that year. In case the prisoner should again violate the Excise Law, it will be held to be a disturbance of the public peace, and the sum of $100 be declared forfeited. The offender can also be held for trial at either the Special or General Sessions, when, on conviction, the prisoner may be further punished by fine or imprisonment.

Heretofore delinquent liquor dealers have, under advice of counsel, almost invariably demanded trial at the Court of General Sessions. Notwithstanding the fact that fully 15,000 cases of this kind have been passed upon by the several Police Magistrates, not one of them has ever come before a jury for decision. This is explained by the rule of the Court of General Sessions, that no misdemeanor can be tried in that Court while a case of felony remains on the docket. As this event has never happened, nor is likely soon to occur, the liquor dealers can laugh in their sleeves at the efforts of the Police.

Should the method adopted by Justice DOWLING be generally followed by other magistrates, those liquor dealers found violating the provisions of the Excise Law may be reached and punished.

The Long Island Bridge Company.

A meeting of the members of the Long Island Bridge Company was held yesterday, Mr. JOHN L. BROWN in the chair.

Mr. COLEMAN, as the Company's engineer, made a report that he had examined two points suitable for the erection of the bridge, at one of which a span could be obtained 760 feet in length, and at the other 720 feet, both on solid rock. The span will be less than that of the Niagara Bridge.

As an engineering question, Mr. COLMAN was under the impression that the contemplated bridge of necessity be a suspension bridge, but of what kind he was not prepared to say. The Company would have to be governed by circumstances. The foundations must be the same, and as the Company would have a year's time after the foundations are commenced before they would be finished, they would have the advantage of that time to decide upon a wire, ribbon or other bridge.

In the case of a stone arch, the bridge would of necessity be so high to give sufficient strength to the arch, that it would be less economical than a suspension bridge. A bridge having the requisite strength could be constructed for far less money than by building a stone arch. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the 24th inst., at which time the Standing Committee will be appointed.

American Poultry Society.

In response to the united request of numerous poultry breeders, a meeting was held yesterday at Cooper Institute, at 1 o'clock, P. M., which was called to order by Mr. A. M. HALSTEAD, whereupon Mr. —— PHINNEY was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. M. FITCH, Secretary, *pro tem.* The Chairman then stated the object of the convention, which was to establish and organize an American Poultry Club for the improvement of the breeds of poultry in this country. On motion of A. M. HALSTEAD, the Chairman designated A. M. HALSTEAD and S. M. SAUNDERS as a committee to report a code of By-laws and a Constitution for this Society.

While the above named gentlemen were preparing their report, the Secretary read two letters from poultry breeders at a distance, who regretted that they could not be present; and who spoke of the necessity for such a Club in the strongest terms.

The Secretary inquired if any one was able to furnish reliable statistics touching the number of fowls in our country? Is there one chicken to a man? A shrewd guesser thought there are two chickens to every man, woman and child in our country. The question was then discussed at some length, touching the propriety of forming a National Poultry Club, or a Metropolitan Club. After some discussion, the word "society" was employed instead of club. The Committee then submitted their report, which was accepted, after a short discussion.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Astor House on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Metropolitan Revenue Board.

At the meeting of this Board held yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all Collectors within the Metropolitan Revenue District be directed to forward to this Board daily, a report of all spirits removed for consumption and sale, and by whom removed.

The following circular was directed to be issued to the Collectors of this District:

SIR—You are requested to take notice of the following resolution, passed by the Metropolitan Revenue Board:

Resolved, That every Collector in the Metropolitan Revenue District be directed to report forthwith to this Board the number and location of bonded warehouses, Class A or B, in his District, the capacity for which each is bonded, with the names of the sureties of each, when established, and the date of the approval of the bond by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the names of the proprietors and the names of the storekeepers.

Respectfully, &c.

J. E. MESSMORE,
Deputy Commissioner.

Seizures of whisky are daily being made by direction of the Board.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

JOSEPH BARBERIE is an Italian organ-grinder, and resides at No. 38 Baxter-street. He yesterday morning entered the yard attached to the premises and began emptying the chambers of a revolver by firing the weapon in the air. Mrs. ROSA EPSTERN, a native of Poland, and residing in the adjoining house, came to the window and requested the organ-grinder to desist, as two of her children were sick. BARBERIE became incensed at this interference, and, as is alleged, aimed the pistol at the woman and fired. The bullet entered Mrs. EPSTERN's mouth and passed out through the cheek, causing a painful though not dangerous wound. As soon as the man saw the effect of his shot he ran into his own apartments and fastened the door. Officer ATSON, of the Sixth Precinct, burst the door open and arrested BARBERIE, who was feigning sleep. The revolver was found secreted beneath the mattress of the bed. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was held to await the result of the wound inflicted by him. The woman had certainly a narrow escape from death.

THE LOOMIS EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of THEODORE H. LOOMIS, who is accused of embezzlement, and which case has been slowly dragging through the Court for some weeks. HENRY E. HAWLEY was further cross-examined, but no new facts were elicited, and the further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A STRANGE STORY

on which to base a charge of horse-stealing is that of Michael McHugh, No. 262 First-avenue, who narrates that on the 6th inst. he bought a horse for $55 of one Bernard Brennan, at the horse market on Second-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and after he had obtained possession of the horse one John T. Housner came up and claimed the animal and took it away by force and violence. Housner is alleged to be an old and noted horse thief, and was therefore committed on this complaint in default of $500 bail.

THINKS HE FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Mr. Delos Carpenter, residing at No. 558 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington City, came to the metropolis on the 7th inst. and took up a temporary residence at the Hone House. On his way to this City Carpenter formed the acquaintance of a young man named Edward P. House, and the two were given the same room at the hotel. On retiring to rest on the night of the 8th, Carpenter placed his watch and his pocket-book, containing $240, under his pillow. The next morning he went down stairs, but remembering the articles under the pillow, returned immediately to get them. On entering the room he found House up and partially dressed. He took his pocket-book and watch, and he and House went down to breakfast. After the meal the two parted company, House saying he was going to Coney Island. Carpenter went down to the Metropolitan Hotel, and, having occasion to use some money, found that a $100 bill and two others, of the denomination respectively of $50 and $20 had been abstracted from his pocket-book. He narrated his loss, accused House, and insisted upon his arrest by Officer Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct. House, who is a resident of Washington, strenuously asserted his innocence, and nobody believed him guilty. His connections in Washington are of the highest respectability. Carpenter himself finally became convinced of the innocence of House, and withdrew the complaint. Mr. House has for six months past occupied a responsible position in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington, and the evidence was conclusive that he has always enjoyed the confidence of his superiors.

AN INCIDENT OF MOVING-DAY.

Miss Fannie De Vere, observing the universal custom, moved on the 1st of May, having among her household goods several trunks, in which were packed some mirrors and some counterpanes which she valued at $150. About the middle of June she found that these mirrors and counterpanes were missing, and suspecting her colored chambermaid, Emma Moore, of having stolen them, she procured a search-warrant on Tuesday, and searched her residence at No. 75 West Thirtieth-street, where pawntickets for one of the mirrors, one of the counterpanes and various other small articles belonging to Miss De Vere, and not before missed, were found. Emma was arrested and also Edward Johnston and John Robson, two colored men who had assisted in the moving, and aided Emma in the larceny. The girl, in her statement, endeavors to put the blame on the two men, but the entire party were committed for trial.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

THE O'BRIEN MURDER.

The case of THOMAS KEALY, charged with the murder of Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN on the 14th of July, 1863, during the draft riots of that year, was postponed again yesterday afternoon, at the Yorkville Police Court, in consequence of the absence of the District Attorney, who is expected to conduct the case through one of his assistants. Mr. STEWART, counsel for the prisoner, was present, and intimated that a postponement would be agreeable to him, as his partner, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, who would appear with him in the case, was absent from the City.

Since KEALY has been in prison, Officer ABBOTT, one of the officers who made the arrest, has received several anonymous letters giving the names of persons who were present on the occasion of O'BRIEN's death, and the statements in these letters having been verified by the subsequent investigations of the officer, the case of the prosecution has been materially strengthened. Yesterday Mr. KILPATRICK and several of the newly-discovered witnesses were in Court, and were seriously inconvenienced by the postponement. Justice KELLY, however, felt that in a case of this gravity where the defence has retained such eminent counsel as Messrs. STEWART and WOODFORD, he would not be justified in commencing the examination in the absence of counsel for the people, and in consequence of his not being informed of what time would suit the convenience of the District-Attorney to proceed with the case he was unable to set it down for any definite day.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Yesterday afternoon an examination was had before Justice KELLY, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court in the case of JAMES FOLSOM, aged 16 years, charged with a rape upon the person of MATILDA MAYNARD, a little child of five years of age. The evidence showed that the boy FOLSOM lives in Ninetieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and Mr. MAYNARD, the father of the girl, in Ninety-first-street, between the same avenues, his yard abutting in the rear upon that of FOLSOM's parents. Yesterday the boy FOLSOM was seen to pick up the little girl on the corner of Ninety-first-street and Third-avenue and carry her into an outhouse in the rear yard of his residence and deliberately effect his purpose, lacerating the child in a dreadful manner in so doing. After FOLSOM had accomplished the outrage, he re-arranged the child's clothing and sent it home. On its arrival there the evident distress of the child attracted attention, and an examination disclosing the violence that had been done, the father instituted inquiries, and found that two women in the neighborhood had seen FOLSOM carry the child into the outhouse, and Mr. MAYNARD at once charged him with the crime, and had him arrested by Officer NAIRN, of the Twenty-third Precinct. Justice KELLY, after hearing the evidence, fully committed the young ruffian for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.		Nos.	
45	Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manf. Co.	147	Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
65	Richardson vs. Richardson.	148	Galinger vs. Galinger.
93	Edwards vs. Jackson et al.	152	Conn. River Railroad Co. vs. Ripley et al.
103	Valentine vs. Schultz et al.	156	Muller vs. Muller.
116	Hawley, receiver, &c., vs. Morrell.	163	Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
117	Borst vs. Barber.	164	Smith et al. vs. Halstead.
118	Same vs. Hees et al.	168	Davis vs. French.
122	Zaun vs. Zaun.	171	Wells et al vs. Baciglupi.
124	Northern Railroad Co. vs. Ogdensburgh &c., R. R. Co.	173	Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
126	Isler et al. vs. Register et al.	178	Blum et al. vs. Baxter et al.
129	Ashworth vs. Hall.	191	Gilbert vs. The Burra Burra Copper Co.
133	Pollard vs. Field.	193	Merritt et al. vs. Brear.
145	Duntors vs. Pecare.	195	Whitman vs. Bulkley et al.
		198	Smith vs. Hillsburgh.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Non-jury Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
82	Hofferberth vs. Schoeffer.	98	Wakeman vs. Sheldon.
—	Illert vs. Tauman.	99	Frank vs. Froehlich.
90½	Ryan vs. Herschfield.	100	Wise vs. Kochtman.
51	Olone vs. Hagan.	101	Trimble vs. Ryan.
96	McGovern vs. Reppher.	102	Levison vs. Levison.
—	Gordon vs. Morgan.	103	Lefevre vs. Seymour.
14	Ford vs. Cunnington.	104	Lalane vs. Lanboley.
—	Kaiser vs. Lippman.	107	O'Dorro vs. Blundell.
48	Bill vs. Schlafer.	108	Hynes vs. Boadman.
97	Freeland vs. League.	109	Maseman vs. Noah.
		110	Clark vs. Hercnfield.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard.

THE GRADE OF EIGHTH-AVENUE—WHO IS TO DO THE WORK?

Robert Marshall vs. The Mayor, Street Commissioner, &c.—On the 23d of April last, the Legislature of this State passed an amendatory act fixing the grade of the Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in and by which the Street Commissioner was directed to commence the work within sixty days. Much opposition was raised to this bill, as the plaintiff avers, by the owners of at least 4,000 lots on the line of the Eighth-avenue, and the next day the Legislature passed another act, giving to the Central Park Commissioners power to fix the grade of this and other streets. The Park Commissioners have not acted, but the Street Commissioner has issued proposals for regulating Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. The bids were opened last Saturday. The plaintiff has now commenced a suit for the purpose of preventing the execution of any contracts on the part of the Street Commissioner, before the Central Park Commissioners have acted in the settlement of the grade of Eighth-avenue. It is feared, as alleged by plaintiff, that unless the Street Commissioner be enjoined, the expense of a double grading will be incurred. An order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, with a stay of all proceedings in the meantime, was made several days ago by Mr. Justice Peckham, and was returnable yesterday. The argument of the case has been postponed for a week, to enable counsel to make further preparations.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Campbell & Wandell; for defendants, Mr. O'Gorman.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND AND THE BOARD OF EXCISE—MANDAMUS APPLIED FOR.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. John T. Hoffman and others, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, vs. The Metropolitan Board of Excise.—This was a motion made by the plaintiffs for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Excise to pay over certain sums of money now in their hands, to them (plaintiffs) as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1866, and amended in 1867. The affidavits on the part of plaintiffs show that the sum of about $642,958 has been received by the Board of Excise for licenses to sell liquors, ale, &c., during the year 1867, thus far. Of this sum $160,739 50 have been paid over for the use of the Asylum for Habitual Drunkards and the other institutions, as provided by law, leaving a balance of $482,218 in the hands of the Metropolitan Excise Board, which the plaintiffs claim should be handed over to them as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as contemplated in the act.

Mr. Van Brunt appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Eaton & Bliss in behalf of the Board of Excise. After the reading of the papers in the case, and a formal statement of the object of the motion by Mr. Van Brunt, counsel for the Board said the facts of the case had been agreed upon substantially. The Excise Board admitted they had this amount of money on hand, and were willing to pay it over to whomsoever the Court might direct. The position of the Board before the Court was that of *quasi* trustees. They were there for instructions, and were willing to abide by whatever judgment or disposition of the funds the Court might make. But inasmuch as there was some doubt as to the constitutionality of one section, the Board wished to be protected. They did not wish to pay this money over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund now, and then, some months hence, when the Court of last resort shall have determined that the section under which they parted with it is unconstitutional and void, be called upon by other parties for the same funds.

Mr. Van Brunt explained that the members of the Metropolitan Board of Excise were not adverse to paying over the money to his clients, but they wished to be protected. There is a constitutional question involved.

The Court—Has that question not been determined?

Mr. Bliss—Yes, your Honor, by the Superior Court and the Common Pleas. It will, no doubt, be soon decided by the Court of Appeals. The question has been fully argued and submitted to that tribunal. The point involved is whether it is a local bill; I mean the bill in which is found the section now under consideration, in the act of 1866, and amended in 1867.

The Court—If it is determined finally that it is unconstitutional, where will the money go?

Mr. Bliss—It will go to the Metropolitan Police Fund, to pay policemen.

The Court—Well, you don't object very seriously then to the issuing of this *mandamus*?

Mr. Bliss—We ask to be protected, as I have before remarked. We wish, in other words, that the responsibility of paying over these funds to the Commissioners should, under the circumstances, be taken from us by the Court.

The Court—Well, it is very seldom we see two adverse parties in Court, both of whom are willing that the same order should be made.

Mr. Eaton—Yes, if your Honor please, that is true, except in divorce cases.

After some further informal discussion upon both sides, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

Before Judge Brady.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE AGAIN.

David L. Gardiner vs. Julia G. Tyler and Gurdon Bradley.—After the verdict of the jury on Staten Island, declaring the will of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, whereby she gave the rents and profits of her entire property to Mrs. John Tyler, invalid, and made under undue influence and fraud, David L. Gardiner, the plaintiff in this action, as one of three heirs to the property, commenced an action for relief, in which he asks for a Receiver of the titles and leases of the property of his mother, which are now in the hands of Mrs. Tyler and her agent Bradley, and also for an accounting between Mrs. Tyler and himself, and for the payment to him by her of $4,000 more or less, claimed to be due him as his share of the rents and profits of the estate, which have been paid over to her by the tenants.

To this action defendant demurred on the ground that plaintiff's complaint did not constitute sufficient cause of action.

The present motion is by the plaintiff to strike out defendants' demurrer as frivolous, and for judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Mr. Watson, plaintiff's counsel, claimed, in stating the grounds of his motion, that plaintiff's title as cotenant with Mrs. Tyler and entitled to his share of the rents and profits of the estate was *res adjudicata*; that the question of the validity of Mrs. Gardiner's will, under which Mrs. Tyler claims to hold the entire estate, had been thrice decided in the negative—first, by the Surrogate of Richmond County; second, by the Court of Appeals, and third, by a jury of twelve men. He claimed, therefore, that any obstacle thrown in the way of plaintiff coming into the enjoyment of his rights in the estate of his mother, whether by demurrer to this action or otherwise, was factious and frivolous.

Mr. Evarts, for the defendants, in opposing the motion, denied that the question of plaintiff's rights was *res adjudicata*, and claimed that it was a question still pending, and in which the defence have full confidence of gaining the victory. As to the merits of the demurrer interposed by the defence, they had been fully argued before Judge Daly on the motion for a temporary injunction, the decision of the Court in which motion was still withheld, much to the prejudice of the defendant. The present motion to strike out the demurrer as "frivolous," he claimed was an afterthought of plaintiff's attorney, who, knowing that arguments on demurrers could not be heard during the vacation of the Courts, thought to dispose of it in this summary way. He claimed that the demurrer was made in good faith, and had a substantial basis in law and equity, as would be made apparent when its merits came up properly for argument.

Judge BRADY said that in a motion to strike out a demurrer as "frivolous," the frivolousness must appear on the face of the pleadings. He had not examined the pleadings in this case, but it was a well-established principle that a demurrer to an action of this kind could not be pronounced "frivolous" where there was any doubt existing as to its title. He would take the papers and reserve a decision.

W. Watson for plaintiff; William M. Evarts for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENTS.

F. V. B. Kennedy, Receiver, vs. G. H. Thorp and W. C. Bradley.—An assignment made for the benefit of creditors preferring parties who had loaned money will be set aside in favor of a Receiver appointed in supplementary proceedings in an action for goods sold, when it appears that the assignor bought largely just before making his assignment, representing himself to be solvent. These facts indicate a scheme of fraud of which the assignment is a part, and the Receiver is not estopped from proving such fraud by the fact that the judgment creditor who procured his appointment has waived the fraud in his own case by sueing for goods sold.

OPINION.

BRADY, Judge.—It was not necessary to state in the affidavit that a transcript of the judgment had been filed at the office of the County Clerk.

The judgment, of which the supplementary proceedings were predicated, had been obtained in this Court. The Code, sec. 292, does not make that a prerequisite in such a case. When the proceedings are founded upon a judgment obtained in a District Court in this City, it is essential to jurisdiction. (Code, sec. 68.)

The cases upon this question cited by the defendants' counsel related to judgments in Justices Courts which affected only the personal property of the debtor *ex proprie vegore*, and the judgments pronounced were based upon that destruction. Were it otherwise it is shown that the debtor had no real estate, and the amendment allowed by Judge Cardozo remedied the defect.

The Glencove Starch Manufacturing Company could have proceeded against the defendant Bradley to recover the goods in specie, or their value, in an action founded upon the fraud alleged to have been committed, or they could waive the tort, affirm the sale, and sue as for goods sold and delivered. It is conceded that their judgment was recovered upon an alleged sale and delivery of the goods, and the right to proceed as for a tort was waived and merged. Although such was the legal result of the form of action adopted by them it would not have prevented them from assailing the assignment on the ground that it was made with intent to defraud creditors.

The gravamen of the two causes is entirely different. The fraudulent representations by which they were induced to sell their goods were proved for the purpose of showing an intent to accumulate property for a fraudulent purpose, in conjunction with similar transactions, but not by them as suitors, but by the receiver, who represents the interest of the creditors as well as those of the debtor, and who is a trustee for all parties—(Bostwick *vs.* Berger, 10 Abbott, Pr. Rep. 197; Porter *vs.* Williams & Clark, 5 Selden, 142; The Chautaque County Bank *vs.* White, 2 Selden, 236.) This action cannot be regarded as commenced by the Glencove Starch Manufacturing Company. The receiver takes the property of the debtor if the assignment cannot be sustained, inasmuch as the assignee has no title to it or its proceeds. The fraudulent conveyance in such an action as this may be annulled, and the creditor permitted to proceed to a sale upon his execution, or the property sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of debts according to their legal or equitable priorities. Cases supra.

It was the duty of the receiver, if the facts and circumstances warranted it, to essay to get the assets of the debtor by attacking an assignment which he believed was fraudulently made to hinder and delay the creditors from the collection of their debts. The plaintiff is, therefore, *rectus in curia*. There is no doubt that the assignor (Bradley) made purchases when he was insolvent. He had a right to do so. It was not evidence per se. of a fraudulent intent, though it was a fact to be considered with reference to the general design which he had in view. His false representations, however, were wholly unjustifiable, having been addressed on the subject to which they related. (Nichols *vs.* Pumer, 18 N. Y. Rep., 295, and 23d N. Y. Rep., 264, S. C.)

It may also be said that he had a right to make an assignment preferring creditors, but, nevertheless, the exercise of both rights may have been with the intent to defraud. A lawful act in itself may be done with a fraudulent intent, and the facts and circumstances surrounding the defendant militate much against his honesty. He not only purchased largely within a short time before he made an assignment, but obtained many of the goods bought by representations as to his solvency, which were false. The greater part of the goods thus obtained were shipped and the creditor prevented therefore from reclaiming them. His purchases within six weeks prior to the assignment were more than enough to pay his confidential debts, but so little in excess as to justify the conclusion that his scheme was to get goods enough to protect that class of creditors and then to assign. His explanation of the causes of his failure I admit was plausible. He lost by stock operations and by the failure of his brokers, whose notes he had to take for the margin deposited with them, and his credit was seriously injured by the conduct of some of his creditors who, by offering his paper at a large discount, depreciated his ability to meet his engagements.

These causes precipitated, he says, the assignment which he had not designed to make until almost immediately before it was executed. It appears, however, that his stock operations were based upon money which was not part of his capital, and that he had made gains though not sufficient to cover the losses and margins withheld.

These explanations, however, are not sufficient to remove the effect of his extraordinary conduct in making the purchase he did by false statements. I should be much disposed to regard his assignment as honestly conceived were it not for this element. It was that indeed which justified his creditors in assailing his credit, and when it was assailed he could not defend it. It is true that he says that he did not know that he was not solvent, but that cannot avail him. When inquired of on that subject in reference to a purchase on credit he was bound to know it. If a man may be excused by a supposition or belief that what he says is true, under such circumstances, with all the means of knowledge at hand, and particularly when it relates to his own personal affairs, then the remedies for fraud accomplished would be valueless, and commercial transactions rendered very insecure in their results. The law does not, however, countenance such conduct. Whether a party misrepresenting a material fact knew it to be false, or make the assertion without knowing whether it were true or false, is wholly immaterial, for the affirmation of what he does not know or believe to be true is equally in morals and law as unjustifiable as the affirmation of what is known to be positively false. (1st Story Eq., section 193.) This proposition was adopted by the Court of Appeals in Bennett *vs.* Judson. (21 New-York Rep., 238.) The defendant, Bradley, fraudulently obtained goods with the intention of transferring them or their proceeds for the purpose of securing a certain class of creditors to the exclusion of others, and the two things formed one general design. If he had returned to the sellers from whom his recent purchases were made their goods or some portion of the proceeds, his conduct would have secured a more favorable consideration, and an honest intent in assigning the rest of his assets might have been gathered from all the circumstances there disclosed.

I do not arrive at this conclusion entirely free from doubt, but I should entertain greater doubt of the propriety of upholding the assignment.

I think the judgment should be affirmed.

Wm. H. Dickinson, counsel for respondent; D. M. Porter, counsel for appellant.

MARINE COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The trial calendar will be called during the months of July, August and September, at 11 A. M. Motions will be heard at Chambers between 10 and 11 A. M.

By order of the Court.

LAWRENCE CLANCY, Clerk.

POLICE TRIALS.

ACTON, COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner ACTON, at Police Headquarters, yesterday, was occupied in the investigation of multifarious charges against policemen preferred during the past week. As usual, very few of these were of public interest.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A CHILD.

The charge against Officer RALPH ARCHIBALD, accused of abducting the infant of MARIA S. DESMOND, was the most interesting case. Mrs. DESMOND testified that she was taken to the house of Mrs. MAYNARD, No. 149 Stanton-street, there to be confined, about the second or third week; that the child was there born, whose father was HOBART CANFIELD; and that the child was taken from her room by Mrs. MAYNARD while Officer ARCHIBALD was present; that when the baby was born they wanted to take it away, and she would not consent to it; that she was treated very badly there from the first, and that Officer ARCHIBALD told her that they would let her stay there and rot and starve, if she did not consent to let the baby go; that afterwards she was taken to the Island and shown a child which the Matron said was hers, but she could not tell whether it was or not; it was a perfect skeleton; it was a fine, healthy child when it was taken from her (weeping;) it was taken away to die; CANFIELD took her to Mrs. MAYNARD's house to be confined; ARCHIBALD was in the habit of coming there from one to three times a day, and often took his meals there; he offered her his watch and $80, if she would let the baby go, as security for the payment of $100 by CANFIELD.

JAMES DONOHUE, Clerk of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, testified that the child was brought to be adopted by ARCHIBALD and a woman, and was sent to the Almshouse.

Officer PALMER testified that he arrested Mrs. MAYNARD, and that she said ARCHIBALD could produce the child and knew all about it. He further testified that ARCHIBALD, when he took the child to the Commissioners to be adopted, gave his name as John Raybold of No. 65 Pitts-street; that CANFIELD had acknowledged that he had an arrangement with ARCHIBALD to whom he had given $150, and that ARCHIBALD was to take the child away and pay MARIA's expenses.

Officer ARCHIBALD asked that the case be postponed, as one of his witnesses was absent. He said that all he had to do with the case was that he told the complainant he would follow and see when the child was taken and come back and tell her.

Mr. ACTON said: "Did you hear what the witnesses said? What did you go with Mrs. MAYNARD for to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and leave the child there, giving a fictitious name?"

The accused denied that he did so. The case was adjourned until this morning (no hour named) to enable the accused to bring his witness.

MINOR CASES.

Officer JOHN FITZGERALD was charged by LOUIS BURCHARD with improper conduct. BURCHARD kept a store at No. 521 Eighth-avenue, where he sold hats. A citizen accused him of fraud and the officer went there to arrest him. He charged that the officer used improper language, but the officer brought witnesses to prove that BURCHARD was properly arrested by him and taken to the Station-house, where he refunded the money he was accused of wrongfully taking.

Officer DENNIS SPELMAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, shot a dog belonging to Mrs. MARGARET J. WILSON, in Sandford-street, Brooklyn, June 20. The officer declared that the dog was a nuisance to the neighborhood, and he had a right to kill him, as he was not properly muzzled. The dog was not killed, and Mr. ACTON declared that all the mistake he saw in the officer's conduct was his failure to kill the dog.

Officer JOHN CARNOVAN, of the Second Precinct, was accused of neglecting to arrest a man who had assaulted THOMAS MULDOON, a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad. The officer brought evidence to show that it was another officer who was asked to arrest the man by MULDOON, and that MULDOON and the driver of the car were themselves arrested for careless driving; and stated that when he went to the Third-avenue depot to arrest them, the Superintendent told them not to go with him, and said he had had two policemen "broke," and he would have him "broke." The decisions in all the cases were reserved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110½	5	N. Y. & N. H. R.	118
50,000	do	110¾	100	West. U. Tel.	50¾
50,000	do	110½	100	do	50½
35,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	110¾	1000	do	51⅛
35,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C, '62....s3	111⅞	1000	do....b10	50¾
50,000	do	112	800	do	50
7,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R.	109⅛	900	do	49⅞
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C.	109⅛	17	do	49⅞
2,000	do	109⅛	100	do....2d call	49¼
100,000	do	109⅜	200	do	49
54,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109½	235	Quick. Min. Co.	33
45,000	do	109⅜	200	do	33¼
82,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65, New	108¾	100	do	33¾
5,000	do	108⅜	700	do	38⅝
1,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108⅜	100	do....2d call	34½
4,000	do	108¾	200	do	34¼
4,000	do	108¾	420	Pacific Mail	142¾
32,000	U. 5s, 10-40s C.	102⅛	400	do	143
125,000	Tr. N.. 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	107¼	200	do	142⅞
181,500	do	107⅝	200	do	142⅞
50,000	do	108	200	do	142⅝
3,000	Ind. State 5s	93	100	do....b30	143
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-o	55	200	do....2d call	142
25,000	Missouri 6s	97	100	do	142¼
9,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	97¼	800	N. Y. Central	105⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s. New	63¼	300	do	105⅛
130,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¼	200	do....2d call	105½
20,000	do	27⅜	100	do....b30	105⅛
50,000	do....b30	27½	3000	Erie Railroad	69¼
2,999	do	26⅞	100	do....b30	69⅛
10,000	Erie R. 4th M.	90	100	do....s30	69⅛
3,000	Erie 5th M.	87	500	do....2d call	68⅞
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	98	100	Erie R. Pf.	77
5,000	P.F.W.& C. 2d M.	95	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	63
1,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	73¼	200	Reading R.	105⅞
12,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	90	200	do....s30	105⅝
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78	200	do	105½
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	107	200	Mich. Cen.	110½
11	Fourth N. Bank	105	300	do	110⅝
15	Metropolitan B'k.	128	30	do	110⅝
150	Wells Fargo Ex.	64	700	M. S. & N. I.	83¼
6	Am. Ex. Co.	63	600	do	83⅜
5	Bank St. of N. Y.	111	83	Ill. Cen. R.	123½
350	Adams Ex. Co.	66¼	400	do	123¼
300	Canton Co.	48⅞	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅞
200	do	48⅞	1000	do....b3	93
400	do	49	1300	do	93
9	Del. & Hud. Ca.	155	200	do....2d call	92¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40	20	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	103
200	do	40¼	100	Chi. & N. W.	45¾
100	do....2d call	40⅛	300	do	45¾
50	Mariposa Min.	10¾	100	do	46¼
400	do	11¼	200	do	45
100	Mar. Pref.	24⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	67¾
100	do	24⅛	35	do	67¾
200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	5	100	do	67⅜
800	do....2d call	5	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
100	do	5⅛	200	do	121¼
500	At. Mail	107½	900	Chic. & R. I.	97⅝
106	Boston W. P.	22⅞	9	do	97
200	Wilksbarre Coal	33	800	Mil. & St. P. R.	45
300	do	38¼	100	do	46
200	Spring M. Coal	44	1300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
			100	do	65⅛
			300	Tol. W. & W.	51⅛
			300	do	51⅛
			10	Mor. & Essex R.	85
			60	do	65
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	101
			100	do	100⅞
			100	do....2d call	100⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s. '74, C.	103¾	100	Mariposa	11¼
15,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	110½	200	do	11⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	111⅞	50	do	11
523,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109⅜	100	At. M. S. Co.	108
75,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, N. Issue	108⅜	200	do	108¼
12,000	do	108⅜	200	do	108⅛
25,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅜	100	Boston W. P.	23⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	102¾	100	do	23⅞
4,000	U.S.5s. 10-40s, C.	102⅜	25	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	142¾
1,500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'll	107⅞	100	do....s60	142⅞
41,500	do....Sec. Ser.	107⅞	400	do....b30	142⅞
15,000	do. Third Ser.	107⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅜
17,000	Tenn. 6s....new	63⅛	300	do	105⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s. ex C.	66	200	Erie R.	69⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	96⅞	100	do	69⅞
40,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	97½	700	do....s30	69⅞
10,000	O. & M. C.	27⅜	200	do	69⅞
6,000	do	27½	100	do	69¾
10,000	do....b10	27⅛	50	Erie Railroad Pr.	78
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100	500	Reading R.	105⅞
10,000	Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	89½	100	M. S. & N. I.	83⅜
1000	Canton Co.	49	100	do	83⅜
1100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40¾	100	Mich. Cen. R....b10	111
200	do....b30	41	100	do	111
100	do....b10	40¾	800	Clev. & Pitts.	94
800	West. U. Tel.	49⅞	200	do	94¼
400	do	49⅞	300	do	94⅛
500	do	49⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co.	34⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67¾
100	do	34⅝	100	Clev. & Tol.	121
500	do	35	100	Chi. & R. I.	97¾
100	do....2d call	36	500	Mil. & St. P.	46
18	N. Y. & N. H. R.	118	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66⅝
			100	do	66⅝
			200	do	66¾
			100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅜
			400	do	51⅜
			100	P., F. W. & C.	101
			200	do	101

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Am. Gold	138⅝	2300	Erie R.	69⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅛	200	do....c	69⅝
800	Canton Co.	48⅝	400	do	69⅝
400	do	48⅞	200	do	62⅛
300	do	48⅞	300	do	69⅝
400	Cum. Coal	40¼	300	do....b5	69⅝
300	do	40⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	110
200	do	40⅛	100	Reading R.	105⅝
100	do....b15	40⅛	200	do	105⅝
300	Quick. Min. Co.	33	100	do	105⅝
100	Mariposa	11¾	400	do....c	105⅝
200	Mar. Pf.	24⅞	100	do....b30	106
300	do	24⅝	100	T., W. & W.	51⅛
100	do	24⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅜
50	Pacific Mail	141¾	500	do	92¼
10	do	141	2300	do	92⅜
200	do	142¼	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	97¾
500	do	142¼	2300	Chi. & N. W.	45⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	50	400	do....c	45⅝
800	do	50⅛	300	do	45⅛
400	do	50⅛	100	do....b10	45⅛
100	do....b5	50⅛	100	do....s5	45⅜
200	do	50⅛	200	do....b30	45⅜
700	N. Y. Cen.	105½	500	do....s3	45⅜
100	do....b3	105⅜	100	do....30	45⅜
300	do....c	105⅛	400	do	45⅜
400	do	105⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110¼	200	do....b10	68
800	M. So. & N. I.	83⅜	200	do	67⅞
600	do	83⅜	2.0	P. Ft. W. & C ex di	100⅞
300	do....c	83⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	27⅜	300	Mil. & St. P.	46
10,000	do	27½	100	do	46⅛
100	Cum. Coal	40⅜	100	do	46⅛
300	Quicksilver	34⅜	300	do	46
200	do	34⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66⅛
600	do....b60	35	100	do	64⅞
200	do....c	34⅞	100	do	65
600	Mariposa Pr.	24⅛	100	do	65⅛
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	142⅛	100	do	65⅛
100	do	142½	200	do	65½
300	West. U. Tel.	49⅞	100	Bruns. Land	5⅛
200	do	49	100	do....b30	5⅛
600	do	48⅞	300	M. S. & N. I.	82½
100	do....b10	49	200	Ill. Cen.	123¾
200	do....c	48⅞	100	do	124
300	do	48⅞	3600	Cleve. & Pitts.	93
400	N. Y. Cen.	105¼	600	do	93⅛
200	do....b3	105¼	200	do....s30	92¼
100	do	105⅜	400	do	93¼
1800	Erie R.	69⅛	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅝
600	do	69⅞	100	do....b10	97⅜
300	do....c	69⅛	400	do....c	97⅝
200	Reading R.	105⅝	600	Chic. & N.W. P.	67⅝
100	Tol., W. & W.	51	100	do....b15	67⅜
100	do....b10	51	200	do....c	67⅝
100	Chic & N. W.	45⅛	1500	P., F.W. & C. ex. div	101
100	do	45⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	47⅛
500	Canton Co.	49	300	do	47⅛
100	do	49¼	400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66⅛
300	Mar. Pref.	24⅞	100	do	66⅛
300	do....b60	25	100	do....b10	66⅛
100	do....b60	25	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅞
200	do	24⅜	300	do	83⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	108	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	94
400	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	200	do....b3	94¼
200	do....b3	105⅜	300	C., R. I. & P.	97⅜
2300	Erie R.	70	200	do	97⅜
1000	do	70⅛	100	do....b3	97⅜
200	do....s10	70	100	do....s15	97⅜
300	do....b10	70⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	45⅜
3600	do	70⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	67⅜
800	do....b5	70⅜	200	P., F. W. & C. ex dv	101⅜
200	do....s5	70⅛	300	do	101⅜
600	do....b10	70⅜	600	do	101⅞
300	do....s10	70⅜	400	do	101
1100	do	70⅜	100	do....s10	101⅜
200	Reading R.	105⅜			

WEDNESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continued very excited to-day. The Public Funds had a further rise of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and the Railway speculation, especially on Erie, was higher and more animated than at any time since the present upward movement set in. A very large business was done at all the Boards, and the buying continued active in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange building until 6 o'clock this afternoon. The Miscellaneous Shares participate in the excitement, the Quicksilver Stock advancing rapidly from 32½ to 36 ℘ cent., and the Mariposa Stocks, of both classes, Cumberland Coal, and the Steamship lines also advancing from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. on the sales of yesterday. Western Telegraph sold largely at 50@49½ ℘ cent. The election of Directors in the last-named concern, to-day, will give additional strength to the Stock from the infusion of first-class New-York names and the partial transfer of the executive administration from the West to this City.

The *Bull* movement in Erie Stock, as noticed above, is the present feature in the Railway market. In the early part of the day the further advance in the Stock was partially resisted, and the price ranged 69¼@68¾ ℘ cent., but later in the day the scale turned in favor of the operators for the rise, and as much as 70⅜@70¾ ℘ cent. was made after the Boards. There was a fresh demonstration to-day on Fort Wayne, ex dividend up to 102 ℘ cent.; a strong demand for Rock Island; higher figures for Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and new orders for Milwaukee and St. Paul, both Common and Preferred. Continued efforts are made to keep down the advance in New-York Central, but these will probably soon result in a sudden and decided advance in sympathy with the general market and the actual value and prospects of the Road.

The Gold Room moved with comparative steadiness to-day. The sales were generally at 138⅝, as on Friday. The Foreign Exchanges are rather less firm, and nearly all the business for the *Russia* to-day and the Bremen steamer to-morrow we find was settled at 110¼ ℘ cent., to which we reduce our extreme figure of 110½ quoted yesterday and the day before. The Bremen steamer to-morrow will carry out an additional sum in Gold to the million and a half shipped by the *Russia* to-day; the total sum not yet known. There is no change in the Money market; the rates are 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers.

At the very close of business in the Railway market this afternoon, there was an additional rise in Erie to 71¼ per cent., and a pretty general stiffness in prices. We quote as follows, as compared with Tuesday night.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅜	Northwest	45⅛	45⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	111⅞	N. West Pref.	67⅜	67⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Rock Island	97⅜	97⅞
N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅞	102
Erie	68⅞	71¼	W. U. Telegraph	50	49⅞
Hudson	110	110	Cumberland	39⅞	40⅛
Reading	105⅜	105⅞	St. Paul Pref.	64	66⅛
Mich. Southern	83⅜	82⅞	St. Paul Com.	45	48⅛
Illinois Central	123	123⅞	Toledo & Wabash	51	51
Pittsburgh	92	94⅛	American Gold	138⅜	138⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	63½	63⅛	Bills on London	110¼	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The Second and Third Series of the 7.30 ℘ cents. rapidly advanced to yesterday's price for the First Series. There was a further advance and a very heavy business in the 5-20s of 1864–65, May and November interest, and ⅛@¼ further rise in the Consols 5-20s of 1865–67:

6 ℘ cent.. 1867	135	Oregon W. L, 1881	108
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	110¾	5 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1871	115
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	116
5 20, reg., 1862	109	End. coupon, 1871	115
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	106
5-20s, reg. 1864	109	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	107
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	End. cou., 1874	107
5-20s, reg., 1865	109	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20s, 1867	108⅜	7 3-10 1st series	108⅛
5-20s reg., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois War loan	98
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Indiana 5 ℘ c.	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n.	97
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	50
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100	North Carolina 6s	68
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	98	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	55¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	98	Missouri 6s	96⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	98	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	98	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	96⅞
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	98	California 7s	118½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	98	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	128
Merchants'	114	Nassau	105
National	110	Shoe and Leather	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Continental	102
State of New-York	109	Impt'rs. & Traders'	113
Commerce	115	Park	140
Ocean	99	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Chatham	135	Central National	107¼
Bank of the Repub.	118	Fourth National	104¾
Bank of North Am'a	103	Tenth National	100
Hanover	112	Oriental	135
Irving	104½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The Consolidated Mortgage of the Rock Island Road has advanced to 90 ℘ cent., ex July coupon:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	102	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73½
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102¾
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888	87	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99½
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	90½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	104	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69–72	107	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	108	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	98	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	98	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	79	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	83
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97	Chi. & R. I. Consd. Iss.	90

The *Scotia's* mail of yesterday brings advice of the amalgamation of the old and wealthy firm of Messrs. FINLAY, HODGSON & Co., Merchant Bankers of London, with the eminent house of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. The principal partners in the house, as thus reorganized, are Mr. THOMAS BARING, Mr. KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS and Mr. STUART HODGSON, with six junior partners. The London *Times* makes the following notice of this change:

"It has transpired that a union has been arranged between the houses of BARING, BROTHERS & Co. and FINLAY, HODGSON & Co. It is to date from Monday next, the 1st of July, and the name of BARING BROTHERS & Co. will be continued as the title for the combined establishments. The Liverpool firm of THOMSON, FINLAY & Co., which was united with that of FINLAY, HODGSON & Co. in 1865, is to be included in the amalgamation. One or two of the partners in each house will, it is understood, take the opportunity of retiring—namely, Mr. DUNCAN JAMES KAY and Mr. KIRKMAN FINLAY, of Liverpool, and Mr. CHARLES BARING YOUNG. The united business will, as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made, be conducted entirely at No. 8 Bishopsgate-street. The house of BARING BROTHERS & Co. had its origin under the title of JOHN FRANCIS BARING & Co., in 1763, and was constituted in its present form in 1805. Lord ASHBURTON retired from it in 1864, and Mr. JOSHUA BATES, who then became senior partner, died shortly afterward. Mr. THOS. BARING, the member for Huntingdon, is now the principal. The house of FINLAY, HODGSON & Co., of which Mr. KIRKMAN DANIEL HODGSON, the member for Bridgport, is the present head, was established in 1808. Both Mr. BARING and Mr. KIRKMAN HODGSON are Directors of the Bank of England. The character of the business of each firm was in a great measure identical, and their respective partners have long been connected by mutual friendships."

We understand that the correspondence of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., for some years with Messrs. FINLAY, HODGSON & Co., is arranged to be continued with Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., and we doubt not that the accession of the Messrs. HODGSON will prove acceptable to the old and numerous American correspondents of the BARINGS.

At the annual election of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this City to-day, 234,687 shares were represented. The ticket previously agreed upon, which embraces the new members of New-York City, designated in *italic*, was unanimously voted; Mr. WM. ORTON, of New-York made President, and Messrs. SIBLEY, MCALPINE and GREEN, of the West, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. D. N. Barney, R. S. Burrows, J. Butterfield, Isaac Butts, *John J. Cisco*, Ezra Cornell, *Wm. E. Dodge*, Alfred Gaither, Norvin Green, Wilson G. Hunt, *George Jones*, of NEW-YORK TIMES, Cambridge Livingston, B. R. McAlpine, *Edwin D. Morgan*, Francis Morris, George H. Mumford, Wm. Orton, O. H. Palmer, E. S. Sanford, Hiram Sibley, *Moses Taylor*, J. H. Wade, George Walker, D. A. Watson and Legrand Lockwood.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of tax, payable on the 15th inst.

The Trustees of the North River Savings Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, on all deposits from $5 to $5,000, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th of July inst.

The United States Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
Park Loan, 7 per cent.; Water Loan, 6 per cent., and other Brooklyn Loans and Temporary Certificates of Debt. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 1,265 bbls. Flour, 118 bags Corn Meal, 11,192 bushels Wheat, 9,015 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Malt, 18 pkgs. Lard, and 121 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is firm but inactive, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c. @18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in better request at about previous prices. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 2,750 bales, against receipts of 2,444 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,809
Receipts last week	8,954
Receipts preceding week	6,760
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	383,333
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	610,895
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	322,798
Exports since Sept. 1	441,271
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,821,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,471,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	187,000

DRY GOODS—The business of the week is noticed by the *Independent* thus; "The market for foreign goods has been quiet during the week, but considerable activity and an early revival are anticipated; the prospects are encouraging for importers, and no reduction of prices can be looked for. The advance in prices abroad will not permit any reduction here, and our importers, who have had a rather hard time of it during the past twelve months, will have an opportunity to make up for a year's loss. In domestics there is no very marked change to report, though, in spite of a broken holiday week, there have been indications of increased business. Both in brown and bleached goods the demand has improved, with a slight hardening of prices; but in the finer grades of bleached goods prices are not so firm. There is more doing in heavy drills and denims, but the lighter descriptions are in less demand. There is less inquiry for prints, but good styles adapted to the season are wanted, and the stock in first hands is very limited. In delaines, woolens, carpets, and other descriptions, the market is not essentially changed since last week. The holiday of the Fourth, and the hot weather, have interfered with the regular course of business, and rendered prices in the non-speculative articles temporarily stagnant."

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevailed today for State and Western Flour, prices of which again advanced 15c.@30c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,450 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 60; very poor to good Extra State at $8 60@$10 40; good to choice do. do. at $10 45@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 20@$11 45 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$8 60
Extra State	8 60	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 65	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 20	@11 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is improving; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $9 55@$11 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 35@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand at $10 25@$14 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in active request, at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $5 85 for Fairfax, and $5 90@$6 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 2,750 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at a further advance of 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, including common to good No. 1 Spring at $2 45@$2 55; No. 2 do. at $2 20@$2 38, the latter rate for small lots; New White Virginia $3 35; New Amber Georgia, poor to prime, at $2 50@$3 05; and White California at $3@$3 05 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less active but comparatively firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, at $1 06@$1 09 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western, $1 10 for nearly pure yellow do.; 91c.@95 for unsound and damp, and $1 07@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in fair demand at $1 40@$1 48 for Western, $1 55 for Canada, and $1 60@$1 65 for State, ℘ bushel; Sales 8,500 bushels. Barley is quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in good request and again dearer, including New Western at from 80c. @93c. for the whole range; State at 92c.@93½c., in store and afloat; Southern at 90c.; Canada 85½c.@86½c. ℘ bushel; sales 72,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 90c. @95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 95c. @$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including New at 30c. @65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $3 ℘ thousand.

METALS—Have been in very moderate request at essentially unchanged prices.

OILS—Are quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at 65c.@67c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 38 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy at 15½c. @16½c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for do., in bulk; 24c. @28c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37½c.@39c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, and irregular in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,300 bbls., in lots, at $22 20@$22 40 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 25, cash; $21 25@$21 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 75@$19 for Prime, and $21 20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 9c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 260 pkgs. Bacon is inactive at 12¾c.@12½c. for Short Clear and 11½c. for Long Rib, 12½c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for Short Rib, 10½c.@11c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales 315 boxes. Lard is less active, but is firm; sales have been reported since our last of 860 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 11½c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 210 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams rule quite dull at $38@$40 ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 7c.@15c. ℘ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.25	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.20	@28
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	.13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	14½	@15
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	12	@13½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	10	@12

SUGARS—Are in good demand at full prices; sales since our last 1,540 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 417 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively request at from 13½c.@17c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 170,000 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 102,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 78,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 280 bbls. Western, in bond, at 38c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton on private terms; 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4½d.@5d.; 150 boxes Bacon and 2,500 boxes Cheese by do., at 25s.@30s.; 900 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For London, 800 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, 22,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel. For Cork, and orders, a vessel with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d., or to the Continent 5s., to the Baltic 5s. 6d., or to a direct port, 6d. less, ℘ bbl. For Antwerp, 70 pks. Lard, by steamer, at 25s. For Hamburgh, 600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Genoa, or Venice, a vessel from City Point, with 600 hhds. Tobacco at 75s.@80s.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED.
A house of nine years' standing in a safe and paying mercantile business, would admit a special partner with $15,000 to $20,000, with a view of extending the business of the concern. Address A. B., Box 3,838, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A profitable wholesale and retail business with factory attached, and now in excellent working order. The business exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, and a profit of fifty per cent. is guaranteed. The owner's health requires an immediate change of climate, and to a gentleman desirous of changing his residence from a Northern to a Southern climate this opportunity is unsurpassed. The best of references can be given in New-York. Agents need not answer. Apply for three days, from 11 to 2 o'clock, to THOMAS W. CONWAY, No. 742 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of a well-established wholesale drug house in New-York City; a small capital required; an excellent chance for one or two men who have a knowledge of the business. Address JOY, COE & CO., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE FLOUR AND feed business, paying largely. Apply at No. 1,[illegible] 3d-av., Harlem.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE SADDLE horses, one pair carriage horses, one coupe horse and one trotting team: all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Julia Dean as Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MACBETH and SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Characters by W. H. Whalley, J. B. Studley, Mrs. W. G. Jones.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY and QUITE AT HOME. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES for this week. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have by Atlantic Cable the announcement that the Russian Government has instructed its Ambassadors at London, Paris and Washington, to call the attention of the Governments to which they are severally accredited to the condition of affairs in Ireland, and to suggest the advisability of a joint inquiry into the same.

Gen. PRIM, whose attempt to create a revolution in Spain is still fresh in the mind of our readers, has landed in Catalonia, it is feared with revolutionary intentions.

The new German tariff system is to continue ten years.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution rescinding the resolution prohibiting the consideration of any business not connected with reconstruction, and spoke in favor of it. The House refused to rescind the resolution referred to. The Reconstruction Bill reported by Mr. TRUMBULL was then taken up and discussed. An amendment offered by Mr. WILSON on the previous day, providing that Commanding-Generals may appoint civilians to offices made vacant in accordance with the bill, was agreed to by a vote of yeas 20, nays 15. Other amendments were introduced and debated, but the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES DENNISON interrupted the proceedings. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. BUCKALEW and CAMERON and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a preamble and set of resolutions, reciting that there has not been any thorough and systematic investigation of the treatment of Union prisoners of war by the Confederate Government and people, and resolving that a select committee of five be appointed to make such investigation, and to record the facts, and report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendation as may seem proper, with power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk and stenographer, and to report an act of grace and amnesty for witnesses who may be implicated. Mr. WOOD objected, and a motion to suspend the rules prevailed by a vote of 79 yeas to 38 nays, and the resolutions were introduced. The first two resolutions were then passed, but the one offering amnesty to witnesses was rejected. Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report immediately whether any American citizen had been arrested, tried, convicted or sentenced in Great Britain or Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States. In support of the resolution, he sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement of the case of STEPHEN J. MEANY, who, he said, was an American citizen, was arrested in England and tried in Ireland for words spoken and acts done in the City of New-York, not being accused of anything said or done by him in Great Britain, and was now enduring a fifteen years' penal servitude. After some debate the resolution was adopted. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reported from the Judiciary Committee that the Committee did not propose to submit a report in regard to the impeachment of the President at the present session. Mr. BOUTWELL then moved to adjourn till Oct. 15, which gave rise to considerable discussion, pending which the death of Mr. DENNISON was announced, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. THOMAS J. RAYBOLD was examined as to the interior arrangement of Ford's Theatre, and discredited the statement that either SURRATT or any one else could have obtained access to the President's box on the afternoon preceding the assassination. Several witnesses were called who testified that neither JOHN LEE nor JOHN F. TIBBETTS, witnesses for the prosecution, could be believed under oath. Three witnesses were called who testified that there were no performances at Metropolitan Hall on the afternoon of April 14, 1865, at which time and place Mr. VANDERPOOL testified he saw BOOTH and SURRATT. Witnesses were also examined who testified that WM. E. CLEAVER was not to be believed under oath. The defence attempted to offer in evidence the records of the Criminal Court to show that CLEAVER had been convicted of rape and manslaughter. The Court ruled that, inasmuch as a new trial had been granted to CLEAVER on that charge, the record could not be deemed one of conviction, and refused to admit it in evidence. The Court thereupon adjourned to this morning.

Our advices from Havana are dated July 4. The bark *Ocean Home* had not yet been disposed of, and it was rumored that a letter from the Spanish Ambassador in Washington had caused the delay in the sale. The revolution previously announced as having taken place at Porto Rico proves to have been a military revolt headed by a Captain of artillery. After a skirmish, the mutineers surrendered to the authorities, who arraigned the ringleaders before a Court-martial. Eleven men of the crew of the *Mary Russell*, an English bark which was wrecked on the coast of St. Domingo on the 24th ult., had reached Havana on board a Spanish brig. Gen. SANTA ANNA was reported to be imprisoned on the 20th ult. at Campeachey. The Mexican agitator was represented as being greatly depressed, and expressing a hope to die. The submarine cable to connect Cuba and Florida was not to be laid before July 25.

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 4th inst., publishes the proceedings of the trial of MAXIMILIAN and his Generals. The prisoners were tried separately, each plea containing a denial of the jurisdiction of the Court, and protesting against the refusal of the right to appeal. MAXIMILIAN was confined to his bed when the case was called, his being the last. He was ably defended by Señor EULALIO ORTEGA, who rebutted the charges of MAXIMILIAN's usurpations and cruelty. He concluded by saying: "If you condemn the Archduke to death I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume toward the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberals that have rooted out the French from this soil, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court."

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday morning as usual. Memorials relative to female suffrage and liquor prohibition were submitted and referred. A number of resolutions on various subjects were referred to Committees for consideration and reports. The report of the Committee on Suffrage was discussed in Committee of the Whole at great length. The section withholding the right of suffrage was generally debated by the delegates, but the Committee rose without having reached any definite action. The Convention then adjourned.

On Saturday last some soldiers stationed at Fort Laramie went to Rafferty's Ranche and demanded whisky. Being refused, they made an attack on the ranche, when one of their number was killed. Subsequently the Provost-Marshal arrested the occupants of the ranche, taking possession of the safe and all goods. The soldiers then robbed the safe and burned the ranche. The proprietor estimates his loss at $60,000. A Court-martial will investigate the matter forthwith.

LOCAL.

A motion for a *mandamus* was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled JOHN T. HOFFMAN and others, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, *vs.* The Metropolitan Board of Excise, to compel the latter to pay over to them something over $492,000, which the Excise Board have now in their hands. During the argument counsel announced that probably the receipts for licenes to sell liquor during the current year would amount to $1,000,000. A question as to the constitutionality of one section of the law was raised, and after argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

An action has been commenced by ROBERT MARSHALL et al. *vs.* The Mayor, Street Commissioner, &c., for the purpose of preventing the defendants from making contracts for regulating the grade of Eighth-avenue between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. There seems to be a question whether, in pursuance of the several acts of the last Legislature, the work is to be done by the Central Park Commissioners or by the Street Commissioner. The case is to be argued next week.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday Mr. PATRICK MCELROY took his seat as a member of the Board, in place of Mr. WILSON G. HUNT. Mr. FREDERICK S. WINSTON was elected Vice-President of the Board. The number of emigrants arrived up to July 10 was reported as 134,476.

An Association of owners, agents and Captains of tow-boats of this City and vicinity met last evening at the Washington Hotel, and organized into a Union for a mutual effort to have the law requiring them to employ Hell-gate pilots declared unconstitutional.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a poultry club, for the improvement of the breeds of poultry, was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday. Another meeting will be held at the Astor House on the 17th inst.

Among the trials at Police headquarters yesterday was that of Officer RALPH ARCHIBALD, charged with abducting the child of MARIA S. DESMOND. The case is not yet concluded.

Justice DOWLING has decided hereafter in the case of parties charged with violating the Excise Law, to hold them to bail to keep the peace, instead of sending them up for trial.

The case of KEALY, charged with the murder of O'BRIEN during the draft riots, has again been postponed.

Produce and merchandise were moderately dealt in. Flour, wheat and oats were dearer. Pork was unsettled. Cotton was held with more firmness. Freights were brisker.

A Generous Policy the One Thing Needful.

Gen. SICKLES, in his letter to Senator TRUMBULL, enunciates an opinion which should not be overlooked in the deliberations of Congress. Recognizing the enfranchisement of the negroes as "the true conservative guarantee against reaction" at the South, he deprecates as unnecessary any sweeping penalty in the shape of white disfranchisement. "The people," he remarks, "can surely be intrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things." The necessity of making residents of ability and experience available for the new State Governments is dwelt upon by the General, who urges a more liberal amnesty as, in his judgment, "essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction."

These views are not original with Gen. SICKLES, but his hearty adoption of them adds immensely to the force of an argument with which only rebels have been supposed to sympathize. In the naked, unqualified form in which it has been advocated by Mr. GREELEY, it is inadmissible. There is a certain euphony in the proposition "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," and a certain plausibility, which may satisfy those who would reduce everything to the standard of barter. But since negro suffrage has been enacted as a right as well as a measure of expediency, there would be neither justice nor wisdom in a dicker that would at once render the authors and directors of the rebellion eligible for place and power. Gen. SICKLES does not propose this. But he does propose, with evident propriety, that the wholesale disabilities which in some quarters are demanded, shall be discountenanced, and that, instead, a liberal policy shall be adopted, looking to the future usefulness of a large class who are at present debarred from the public service.

As a matter of safety, Gen. SICKLES says truly that the enfranchisement of the freedmen is sufficient. Apart from the question of right, which remains debateable, the negro vote has been created as a means of securing the lasting predominance of the loyal element in the South. The assumption is that this vote will be on the Union side, and as a general thing it is doubtless correct. With peace and unity thus secured, what necessity can there be for imposing disabilities upon men whose future political life depends wholly upon the confidence of the Union masses? Reconstruction is now possible only on the safe basis laid down by Congress; why insist upon penalties not essential to the public weal, and which at the same time deprive the States of the services of individuals the best qualified to promote their welfare? A loyal constituency may well be intrusted with the selection of its servants; and if it choose men who were once disloyal, may it not be held to be the most proper judge of its own interests?

The suggestion of Gen. SICKLES invests these considerations with a practical importance which has hitherto not been appreciated. So long as the question was abstract in its nature—so long as it was argued on its general merits, irrespective of the circumstances of the South—it possessed comparatively little weight. Its aspect is materially altered by the testimony of the Military Commander of North and South Carolina. His competency as a witness cannot be assailed. The most rigid of the faithful will not impugn his fidelity to the Radical idea of reconstruction. We have deemed it our duty more than once to criticise some acts of his administration as needlessly severe and vexatious, but the fact that his course has been in any respect susceptible of this interpretation, adds significance to his present appeal. It is an appeal for the adoption of a more conciliatory policy toward parties concerned in the rebellion, preferred by an officer whose errors have been on the side of stringency, and who has had the best possible opportunities of judging as well as to the strength and trustworthiness of the loyal vote as to the disposition of those in whose behalf he recommends "a more liberal amnesty."

It is scarcely possible that any legislation will be attempted this session in the direction indicated by Gen. SICKLES. We should be glad to see something of the kind engrafted upon one or the other of the supplementary bills now before Congress, not because it is essential to the completion of the reconstruction process, but because it would exert a happy influence upon the Southern people. Meanwhile, under the law as it is and as it will be when amended, a wide discretion is left to the district commanders, which, under Gen. GRANT's instructions, may be used most advantageously. True, this discretionary authority does not apply to the disabilities which exist in the shape of exclusion from office, but it may liberalize and soften the disfranchising conditions to an extent that would be extremely desirable.

Harsh as the policy of Congress is, we believe that it is not intended to entail prolonged punishment, still less prolonged injustice. Senator WILSON's remark, the other day, was but a repetition of assurances given last session, while the existing law was under debate. The present disfranchisement, he said in substance, will be maintained only until reconstruction shall have been satisfactorily accomplished. *That* finished, the penalty now enforced will be remitted. Mr. SHERMAN and other Republicans equally pronounced in their views, have held similar language. We cherish the hope, therefore, that a policy more generous than the strict letter of the law is by no means remote, if the Southern people in the interior comply with the terms laid down, and so justify the confidence which alone can cement a restored Union.

Misgovernment.

There is a class among us, as every one knows, very considerable in number, which believes in a general resistance to the laws, as a principle.

Many of them refuse to recognize the duty of paying rent; they, therefore, sit rent free. That is, they take possession of vacant lots. They beg, or borrow, or steal enough material to make a dwelling for themselves, their pigs, their goats, and their other domestics. They settle down upon vacant property within the City, wherever it is to be found. They pay no taxes. They feed their live stock in their neighbors' yards or garden. They procure liquor which pays no duty. They sell it without paying any license. Their homes are the largest nurseries for juvenile thieves in the City. They are the perpetual plague of the Police. And the only effectual method of dislodging them from their rocky habitations, is by the slow process of blasting, which may be daily seen in operation in the upper districts of the island.

Were they generally an indigent class, forced into their gypsy ways of living by the pressure of sheer want, they might invite some share of pity rather than the general execration of honest, industrious citizens. But their case is not one for commiseration at all. Hundreds of those who were once squatters, (perhaps for a score of years,) paying neither rent nor taxes, and dealing out whisky independent of the excisemen, may be pointed out to-day as the owners of taverns, tenement-houses—all high authorities on questions of municipal politics—the makers and patrons of Councilmen and Aldermen. Some of them may not graduate from the squatter training-school with such high honors. But few of them, except the miserable children, brought up in ignorance and vice, invite any share of pity. They are conspirators against the order of society; and their ability to defy the law is referable primarily—solely, we may say—to the fact that the male adult portion of them are invested with the right of citizenship, or succeed generally in voting at elections, whether they have the right or not. They are universally courted by office-seekers of high and low degree; and their votes are held sufficient, by the ruling class in the City, to be a full equivalent for the immunity from rents, taxes and licenses, which they enjoy.

The Citizen's Association seems to look for some remedy for this condition of things at the hands of the State Convention. It asks that the franchise should be limited to those who pay taxes, and who can read. If this proposition were practicable, it might weed out a large class of vicious and corrupt voters. But we fear it is not practicable. The tendency of the times is to extend the franchise to the most ignorant and brutalized members of the community, provided they bargain to vote a certain party ticket. That was the principle by which honest legislation and fair administration in New-York City were swamped for thirty years or more. That is the principle which determines the action of the Radical Congressional majority in dealing with the South to-day. There, Gen. LONGSTREET may get his voting papers as readily as his man CÆSAR, if he will only pledge himself to vote for the right man. Here the manufacture of squatters into free citizens has gone on, time out of mind, by the same party rule. We know how that style of governing a community has worked in New-York—bills running up to twenty-five millions a year, and doubling every eight or ten years; no proper responsibility to the overburdened tax-payers, and general waste and mismanagement outside of two or three exceptional Departments. It will take a year or two to show how, starting with the same wholesale manufacture of voters at the South, order and thrift will prevail there.

Our law-defying class will, we fear, survive the action of the Citizens' Association in the State Convention. We want the establishment of penalties for violations of the law which shall, first of all, mean something, and which those who administer the law shall be fearless enough and honest enough to enforce. Trespassers on property, as we pointed out the other day, get off with a slight admonition, after putting the proprietors to heavy expense and annoyance. A tenement-house owner named DUFFY was sentenced, a few days since, to a short term of imprisonment, for refusing to provide a fire-escape for his wretched buildings. He was no sooner in the Penitentiary than an order for his release was procured. It is a thing that can always be done, and according to our present improved methods, done cheaply. The delinquent, we notice, was again before Justice DOWLING's Court on Tuesday for the same offence, and, very properly, the Judge resentenced him to four months in the Penitentiary. But the convict has money, and he will be at large again probably within a week. What can a Convention do against a state of things like this? We want *public opinion* thoroughly aroused. And that cannot be done by establishing feeble weekly organs of reform—as specialties in their way—read by only a few hundred people, and these mostly of the class who do not need to be aroused. The Citizens' Association, and all municipal Reformers, should supply the independent daily journals, which circulate by hundreds of thousands, with brief, compact statements of facts; with points of information which suggest sharp and telling comments. Many valuable reports on City affairs have been prepared under the auspices of the Citizens' Association. But they have often been too heavy for popular handling; and their value as agencies of enlightenment has thus been in great part lost. The Daily Press cannot charge itself with printing huge documents on City affairs. But it has space for telling facts—and can usually follow these up with a pointed illustration.

The Financial Success of the Cable—Hints for the Directors.

The managers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are frank enough to take the public, occasionally, into their confidence in regard to their financial successes.

This is so far satisfactory. It is gratifying, for example, to know from Capt. OSBORN that two-thirds of the entire outlay on the Cable of 1866 will come back in the shape of revenue by the time the first year's accounts have to be balanced. *That* would cover a dividend of 66 per cent. But the cost of the Cable of 1865 may have to be added to the capital account; and if that was as great as the outlay on last year's work, the rate of dividend would not be so very extravagant. However, after meeting all claims—working expenses, repairs, and so forth, we apprehend the Company reckon on a clear thirty per cent. as the rate which will be justified by their net earnings. Allowing them this as a fair recompense to start with, do not Capt. OSBORN's figures force home upon the directors the conviction that the time has fully arrived for a revision of their tariff. Such are the rates now established that only the merest fraction even of the *business* community on either side of the Atlantic can afford to avail themselves directly of the Cable as a vehicle of intelligence. The whole community, of course, gets the advantage of it, indirectly, through the Press. But the rates which prevent the freer and more general use of the ocean lines by private individuals constitute a burden upon the Press for which there is no compensating return. Were the tariff reduced to a moderate scale, the dispatches of the leading journals could be doubled in length, and more than doubled in the value of their contents. The Company would lose nothing by taking fifty per cent. off their fares. One Cable has more than sufficed for the business since last year's Cable was broken. But the business wants popular support. *That* it can only get, effectually, in one way. Bring the charges within the means of people of moderate income. Take pattern of the Post-office. Instead of two hundred messages *per diem*, at ten guineas a piece, have a thousand at a ten-dollar average. The expense of transmission, so long as the lines are working, as they have done (until the recent slight accident) would be nearly the same, under the high or the low tariff. The expected dividends would not be affected. And in the meantime the Cable would become what it is not to-day—aside from the Press dispatches—a really popular institution.

MINOR TOPICS.

It must be owned by his bitterest enemy that Mr. BROOKS completely "swung around the circle" in his speech the other day, from Marathon to Monticello, from Thermopylæ to Faneuil Hall and the State of Maine. Beginning with GARRISON, regarded in a gastronomic light as "fed by the British aristocracy," he bounded swiftly to WASHINGTON, King JOHN, SUMTER, SICKLES, SHERIDAN and the Duke of Alva, to say nothing of such small fry as PINCKNEY and MARION. Moving onward, he passed alertly from SICKLES to the Barons, thence to the Hungarians, Tartars, Chinese, Haytians and Liberians, with side lunges at the Esquimaux and the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The orator evidently fancied that by this wonderful see-sawing up and down the ages and across the oceans, he had perfectly muddled his hearers on the point at issue. But Mr. BINGHAM hung upon his track, parried Marathon with Shiloh and floored the Barons in a body with the "nobler *Magna Charta* which WASHINGTON wrung from the hands of GEORGE III." As Mr. BROOKS had never heard of this last document, he gave up at once. That was the debate the other day, and as the ballot taken thereafter showed a strict party vote, we fear neither orator made any converts by his eloquence.

The *Tribune* gives editorial currency to a silly story that "it was Mr. SEWARD's intercession for the life of MAXIMILIAN that directly caused his death," and that until the Secretary's letter was received "there was no intention of executing the Emperor." The *Tribune* must have a low idea indeed of the intellect of its readers (with what justice we leave them to decide) to attempt to palm off upon them so foolish a yarn. Why not go to the full length of the argument, and say that the excellent ESCOBEDO and the gentle JUAREZ were meditating free pardon, till Mr. SEWARD lashed them from mercy to murder? Every sensible man in Europe and America knows that the Mexicans were bent on having the Archduke's blood. Had he been ten times as peremptory his demands would have been laughed at, and if tenfold milder they would have been scorned. The truth is that before the *Tribune* and other papers now prating about the slothfulness of the Government had begun to interest themselves in MAXIMILIAN's fate, Mr. SEWARD had made a formal plea for him. That Mexico despised our warning is a discredit to her, but none to us. The Sioux would have done the same.

We believe the famous asphalte pavement of Paris has never yet been introduced into this country, though some similar experiments have been tried. Six or eight years ago a "concrete pavement," so called, was invented, we believe, by a man named SCRIMSHAW, somewhere in Central Pennsylvania. One of the principal materials in his composition was coal ashes, which, it is alleged, combined the tar and gravel and sand firmly, and counteracted the stickiness of the tar, which would have impeded carriage-wheels in passing over it. This pavement has been in use in several towns of Pennsylvania, Central New-York, Connecticut and California, and the people of those places claim that, when properly laid, it becomes harder and harder by age. And, by the way, an indifferent piece of work of that sort may be seen in the City Hall Park, crossing from opposite Beekman-street to nearly opposite Murray-street, which, though poorly done, is well worth looking at. It was laid about a year ago, we believe, by persons experimenting on this pavement question. The fact is, whether we accept the Nicholson pavement, the asphalte, the concrete, or any similar form of the same idea, we shall make an advance on the horrible Belgian. "Take any shape but that." The days of stone pavements are, we trust, nearly numbered. We shall yet hope for a trial of some form of these tar and gravel or tar and wood pavements, on a generous scale, in New-York City.

The Russian and French press are still harping on the idea that France and Russia "have become fused as by a miracle," ever since BEREZOWSKI's shot at the Czar, so that "to an alliance offensive and defensive the distance is short." Hearing such declarations, which are pregnant with meaning, one recalls the famous prediction of NAPOLEON that Europe was destined to become "either Cossack or Republican"—a prophesy usually interpreted, of late, to signify that the spirit of France or that of Russia must be supreme over the Continent. The truth is, however, that we must not take such an oracle, as the French say, "at the foot of the letter." It might have meant one of many different things—and, since its author was not omniscient, it does not much matter what he really did mean. This, however, we do now know, that the Gallic and Muscovite spirit is not in necessary antagonism for the present, and that both have enormous progress to make before they can meet and clash. As they stand now, France and Russia, gigantic empires on either flank of the Continent, are the upper and nether millstone between which, if put in harmonious motion, all intervening Europe could be ground to powder. The strength of this new amity is one of the curious problems for the coming year.

The departure of the *Dunderberg* for France will be followed next month by that of the *Stonewall* to Japan. For their $400,000 the Japanese Commissioners will get from us a ship they need not be ashamed of. The career of the steam-ram *Stonewall* was brief but brilliant, and her bold defiance of the *Niagara* off Lisbon showed her to be a formidable adversary to any wooden war-vessel now afloat. We used to call her a "sea-monster," by way of rhetorically expressing her powers, and it is pretty clear that, had she encountered the *Niagara*, the latter vessel would have stood an excellent chance of going to the bottom. The *Niagara*, when launched, was the finest piece of woodwork in the shape of a ship ever built. She was not only then the largest ship in the United States, but, probably, the largest in the world; and every part of her was finished with a precision and elegance which made her like a piece of cabinet-work. But the *Stonewall* was a faster ship on smooth water than the *Niagara*, not from superiority of model, since nothing afloat could be more exquisite and elegant than the *Niagara*, but from the excellence of her machinery. Besides, the *Stonewall* has two stationary casemates or towers, iron-clad, and the hull between them, which is very low, is also plated. She is rather a formidable vessel—fast, strong, and protected against the attack of wooden war-vessels. With heavily plated and heavily armed iron-clads, she might stand a poor show; but she is clearly capable of long voyages at a good rate of speed, and of carrying thicker armor than a high-sided style of broadside iron-clad. She is a sort of cross between a monitor and an English armored ship, and the Japanese are doing a good thing to secure her.

The violence of politics this year in Tennessee and Missouri, compared with most other States, is too significant not to be worth notice. Though perilous in our view, and regretable in all views, the fact should not be surprising. If we reflect for a moment, what were once the "Border States"—say especially Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland—might be expected to be furnaces for civil strife to smolder in with fitful outbursts through many years, when elsewhere in the Union the last spark of it had died out. Georgia, the Carolinas, the Gulf States, promise a far more pacific future than Tennessee or Missouri. The Southern States went solidly for the Confederacy, the Northern States solidly for the Union. The debatable States between were socially rent in twain; and, across the gaps, brother grappled brother and father throttled son. Secession wars die out, wars for slavery find an end; but such family feuds, such deep-rooted neighbors' hates as these, are not so easily extinguished. They last through ages, like the Scottish rancors bequeathed through the clan, and they will tinge and intensify American politics, doubtless, in the Border States, throughout our generation.

It appears that MAURY, the illustrious, "so soon as he obtains permission to return to this country," desires to be added to the Faculty of the Military Institute of Virginia, to which State he proposes to "devote the remainder of his days." This wise resolution comes rather tardy off. When men like R. E. LEE and his sons were quietly going to work in Virginia, in useful civil pursuits, MAURY was trying to persuade the people of that State to emigrate to Mexico, whither he had fled. No real estate auctioneer, in his most tropical fancies, ever reached the gorgeous luxuriance of epithets wherewith MAURY set forth the new Paradise he had found. That was the moment of exigency, when the people of the South were deciding whether to abandon their country or to manfully accept the situation in which the war left them. It requires very little virtue now for MAURY to make his resolution of devotion; and a man who deserts Mexico for Virginia at this juncture surely cannot claim much on the score of patriotic sacrifice.

If the Mexican chieftains wish to inspire their countrymen with the hatred to foreigners and foreign domination they profess themselves, we will suggest to them how to do it. Let them govern Mexico better than the foreigners did, while the Imperialist yoke was there. Let them continue the internal improvements which MAXIMILIAN began; refrain from the forced loans which he condemned; clear the public roads of robbers, as he did; frown on the sudden seizure for conscriptions, to which the people of Mexico used to be subjected, as they went about the streets on their daily business. It is not by a high carnival of butchery, and a cry of "woe to the conquered," that hostility to foreigners can be aroused, and patriotic fervor sustained. Instead of crying "shoot him! what to me are foreigners?" let JUAREZ govern more moderately and humanely than MAXIMILIAN. Let ESCOBEDO, instead of emulating DANTON or MARAT, alleviate the wretchedness of the rank and file of his army, or, in civil life, push on the half-finished web of railroads and telegraphs which ought to cover Mexico. Here is the way in which to show the people of Mexico that they have no need of foreigners.

If the Indians on the Plains were goaded by that blind hatred of the "pale-face" which two centuries and more ago inspired King PHILIP's war and all the colonial contests, the hope of speedy peace might be as idle as the settlers seem now to think it. But the truth is, that the savages are as eager for plunder as for blood. They "strike for booty." They banded together in order to get a fresh supply of "presents" out of the Indian Bureau, knowing that that would be the most economical way for us to end hostilities. The Cheyennes, it is true, have the memory of the hellish Chivington massacre to fire their veins; but this tribe is but 2,800 strong, all told. The Sioux, ten times as numerous, and a warlike, cruel and relentless race, are also in great part in arms. But there is more cunning and avarice in their wars than sentiment. We incline to think that, when our troops can once punish the Indians severely, and so protect the trains, mails and ranches that the savages can gain nothing from them, they will be quick to make overtures for peace.

Who Reads an American Book?

In a debate in the House of Commons on the 13th ult. Mr. H. BAILLIE, speaking of ordnance, said that he knew it was the fashion with our authorities to sneer at American guns; but Mr. HOLLEY, an American, had produced the best work we possessed on artillery, and which was now the text-book in all our public establishments.

We also learn that Mr. A. L. HOLLEY's *Ordnance and Armor*, the book referred to, has been appointed a book of reference at West Point and at all our own public establishments. This work has also been reprinted at Paris in the French language, and largely circulated in France and on the Continent.

Mr. HOLLEY, whom our readers will recollect as TIMES correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* and elsewhere, under the *sobriquet* of "Tubal Cain," is now putting his knowledge and theories concerning metals and mechanics into practice. Having introduced in this country the Bessemer process of making steel for rails, axles and machinery direct from the pig iron, and having started the extensive steel works at Troy, he is now General Superintendent of the great works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Harrisburgh, where the manufacture of Bessemer steel products has recently been commenced on a scale and with a degree of success not surpassed in Europe.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre—The Woman in White.

At this theatre, last evening, Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' "Woman in White" appeared as a drama. Certain difficulties always attend the production on the stage of a play founded on a work which has obtained any vogue. Audiences have preconceived notions of certain of the characters, which it is all but impossible for the player to realize. They are inclined to resent, as liberties, departure from these ideal characters, and are little disposed to look with favor upon any alteration, however necessary, to "point" the scenes of the drama, with the origin and story of which they may be familiar. Acting upon a supposition, moreover, that the knowledge of the more remote action of the plot which he possesses is shared by his audience, the dramatist is liable to leave parts of his piece obscure. From these and other similar weaknesses the "Woman in White" is not altogether free; nevertheless there is a tolerably unbroken thread of story binding its scenes together—a story, also, which reaches climacteric incidents at the termination of each act, and a proper and just culmination at the close of the play. In dealing with the story of the "Woman in White" the dramatist appears to have been burdened with an excess of incident, but he has used many of the most effective for representation. The "Woman in White"—*Ann Catherick*—as we discover by the play, has been an early victim of *Sir Percival Glyde*, (Mr. ROCKWELL,) a nobleman discovered at the opening of the drama to be in pursuit of a rich wife with whom to better his desperate fortunes. *Miss Laura Fairlie* is the maiden upon whom he has fixed as the victim, and the wedding is easily arranged before *Laura* has seen much of the world or its inmates. Between the betrothal and the marriage, however, she loses her heart to a young drawing-master, *Walter Heartwright*, (Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN,) who has been employed to instruct *Miss Fairlie* and her friend, *Marian Holcome*, (Miss THORNE,) who had been also the friend of her mother. *Laura* reveals to *Percival* the condition of her heart, but he is inexorable and demands the fulfillment of the contract; and *Laura* also refuses to break her engagement, and the wedding takes place—although warning letters are received from *Ann Catherick*, who, having been confined in a madhouse by her wronger, has escaped therefrom to aid, if possible, the daughter of her early friend. Her endeavors as we see, though, are vain; and *Lady Glyde* learns in time to regret her delicate sense of honor and her heedlessness of the warnings. By the aid of *Count Fosco*, a rosy rascal, an easy-going, music-loving, smiling scoundrel, (played by Mr. MAKEE RANKIN,) *Ann Catherick* is recaptured and dies in *Sir Percival's* house. From her resemblance to *Laura* it is given out that it was *Lady Glyde* who died, and the wife is conveyed to a madhouse. By this little manœuvre the Baronet hopes to get £20,000—which the marriage settlements appointed to him in case of *Lady Glyde's* death. We need not pursue the story through the scenes and incidents by which this is all foiled. The perils and dangers are plentiful but they are happily surmounted by the aid of numerous sensational tableaux, all of which gave unqualified delight to the large audience last evening. The two early acts might be reduced considerably. Dialogues full of insipidity and of threadbare narrative style, that never once flash with a phrase of independent thought, delay the action of these. The ghost-seeing servant, designed to be funny, and only rendered stupid by Mr. STODDART, might also be omitted. The last two acts however are rapid in action and forcible in effect;—and the honors of these are carried off by Mrs. JULIA DEAN. Mrs. DEAN's impersonations of the characters of *Laura Fairlie* and *Ann Catherick* had remarkable force and passion, particularly in the scenes of the latter. *Ann*, indeed, is a part which suits Mrs. DEAN and which she presents with great and sustained ability. Always eloquent to the eyes, she reproduces the sad victim of *Glyde's* treachery with a truthfulness that thrills by the wandering, fearsome glance of her eyes, the nervous, uneasy play of the fingers, and the querulous, frightened voice. She is indeed careful to make every look and gesture an embodiment of thought, and when the emotion to be expressed is one of tearful agony, as in the scene with *Heartwright*, at *Mrs. Fairlie's* grave, Mrs. DEAN attains to the utmost delicacy of expression, and seems to realize that higher dramatic genius which can make words sound as "thoughts which breathe." The performance is so good throughout that we hope to see the "Woman in White" retained upon the bills until all New-York and its country cousins have seen it.

Farewell Breakfast to Mr. Raymond.

The several gentlemen connected with the editorial department of the TIMES entertained Mr. RAYMOND at breakfast yesterday at 1 o'clock, the same being served in admirable style at the Metropolitan Hotel by the Messrs. LELAND. Mr. NORVEL, the senior in time of service, presided, and, after the removal of the edibles, proposed the health, pleasant journey to Europe and safe return of the guest, whose gratifying presence was but one of a thousand incidents in the social and familiar intercourse that has ever been a feature in the personal relations of those connected with the TIMES. The obvious proprieties of the occasion prescribe the brief limit of this paragraph, which simply chronicles one of the pleasantest of the many agreeable reunions among the more responsible writers upon this journal, and records an outward expression of the kindly feeling and peculiar regard entertained toward their chief by the participants in the entertainment. A drive through the Park under the direction of Mr. BELLOWS concluded the affair.

Commencement Exercises of Tuft's College, Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The Commencement exercises were held at Tuft's College to-day. The present graduating class numbers eleven. Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on TIMOTHY GERRICK, Senter Principal of Dean Academy at Franklin; MOSES TRUE BROWN, Professor of Education at Tuft's College; Rev. ASA SAXE, Rochester, N. Y.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. BENJAMIN WHITTEMORE, Lancaster; Rev. ELDRIDGE GERRY BROOKS, New-York.

Registration at Savannah—Republican Mass Meeting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 10.

One hundred and sixteen whites and thirty colored registered to-day.

A Republican mass meeting was held here this evening. The attendance, which was orderly, was addressed by A. W. TERRY, of New-York, who gave the negroes good advice. He was followed by several others, and resolutions were passed [illegible] the Atlanta Convention and Congress.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate devoted another day to the Reconstruction Bill. Mr. HOWARD made a long speech on the bill generally, and the rest of the day was consumed by the discussion of various amendments, two of which were adopted. One is Mr. WILSON's, providing that in filling vacancies made by removals or otherwise, the military commanders may appoint civilians as well as detail officers, or soldiers. This is wise, because the army even now is unable to respond to the demands upon it for officers for service under these acts. The second amendment was by Mr. DRAKE, modified by Mr. JOHNSON, rendering more explicit that part of the act which defines what classes of officers shall be subject to disfranchisement. The amendment, as passed, provides that persons who held office at the breaking out of the rebellion, who had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as well as those who held office prior thereto, shall be disfranchised. This is thought to be rendered necessary by the fact that certain Boards of Registration have made rulings which exempt the class last named.

Mr. TRUMBULL got the Senate to agree to take a vote to-morrow, so the bill will come back to the House not before Friday, and cannot possibly get to the President before Saturday. This will keep Congress here the most of next week doubtless. There is considerable impatience exhibited at the time devoted by the Senate to discussion of this subject, but it is well that it is being discussed somewhere. The bill does not suffer by the Senate's manipulations, though some of the speeches are rather tedious.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated to-day that he had been instructed by that Committee to inform the House that it would not be ready to report on the subject of its investigation into the impeachment charges until the 16th of October. He confirmed the statements repeatedly published in these dispatches, that the Committee stands four in favor of and five against impeachment, and intimated that he expected to obtain more testimony on the subject. Mr. BOUTWELL followed him with a concurrent resolution providing that when Congress adjourns it shall be to meet on the 15th of October. Messrs. WILSON, BOUTWELL, WILLIAMS and WOODBRIDGE, of the Committee, debated the subject with more than ordinary animation, and Mr. PIKE attempted to offer a compromise providing for an adjournment until the 11th of October, which Mr. BOUTWELL, having the floor, refused to receive.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, also took part in the debate, urging an immediate report from the Committee, so that the evidence could be printed and considered during the recess. He claimed that the country at large demanded a bill of impeachment, and spoke with a better voice and more animation than he has before during this or the last session.

During the debate, quite a spirited passage occurred between Messrs. WILSON and WILLIAMS regarding what Mr. WILSON termed Mr. WILLIAMS' improper disclosures of the doings of the Committee. The latter gentleman is in favor of a report now, and said that the minority was ready, whereupon Mr. WILSON retorted that if the minority had a report it had never been submitted to the Committee. For a time matters looked stormy, and Mr. WILSON met his opponents so vigorously that they were glad to seize an opportunity to postpone the subject until to-morrow. Had a vote been taken to-day, the proposition to report immediately would have been overwhelmingly defeated, and Mr. PIKE's amendment to adjourn until the 11th of November would probably have prevailed. It is believed that the Senate would agree to that, but to nothing else. The matter will probably be decided to-morrow.

THE MILITARY BILL VETO.

Yesterday Mr. TRUMBULL intimated in his speech on the Reconstruction Act, and to-day Mr. NYE stated positively that the Attorney-General was the author not only of the recent opinions, but of the veto of the first Military Act. It is a well-established fact, I believe, that the Attorney-General did not write that veto—that it was the work of Ex-Attorney-General JERRY BLACK, and that the message furnished by Mr. STANBERY was rejected by the President, and that of Mr. BLACK accepted. Subsequently it is known Mr. STANBERY met Mr. BLACK in the Supreme Court on the injunction cases, where BLACK was vanquished. There is reason to believe that the President subsequently regretted that he did not accept the more mild but equally logical veto prepared by Mr. STANBERY. The latter is certainly a very able lawyer but no politician, and he may be congratulated on the fact that some of the ablest and most radical lawyers in the House regard the points in his last opinion on the Military Bill as exceedingly well taken, and its reasoning unanswerable.

REBEL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, succeeded in getting through the House a resolution appointing a Special Committee to investigate the manner in which the rebel authorities treated prisoners during the war. He was urged to present the resolution by several prominent officers and civilians who were prisoners in the South, and are consequently interested in obtaining a correct and reliable record for the benefit of history. The resolution as originally presented embraced a provision empowering the Committee to grant amnesty to witnesses whom they should deem deserving, but after some debate it was stricken out.

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.

A large delegation of white and black Unionists have arrived here from North Carolina and Alabama for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of entirely abolishing the present State Governments in the South. Their petitions set forth the fact that the Union men of the South will have a better opportunity of controlling the registration of voters, &c., if the present organizations are utterly abolished. The North Carolina delegation is headed by an intelligent colored man named HARRIS, who is President of the Equal Rights League of that State, and in behalf of that organization he will present to Congress a petition for the relief of Ex-Gov. HOLDEN from the political disabilities imposed upon him by his active participation in the rebellion.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Gov. FLANDERS, of Louisiana, arrived here to-day. It is understood that he intends to urge upon Congress the necessity of immediate aid for his State in the repair of the Mississippi levees.

PENALTIES OF DESERTION.

The House to-day commenced the consideration of the bill relieving certain classes of soldiers from the stigma and penalties of desertion. The bill was presented by Mr. SCHENCK, and provided for the honorable discharge of men who, having served through the war, did not wait to be mustered out of the camps of discharge, but went to their homes without proper authority, and in consequence thereof now appear on their regimental rolls as deserters. Mr. ASHLEY had presented a bill a few days since, with the same object in view, which he moved as a substitute to that of Mr. SCHENCK, and pending the discussion the matter was postponed until to-morrow. This movement is urged by the Ohio members particularly, because the dominant party in that State is held responsible

for a clause in their recent constitutional amendment which disfranchises deserters from the army, and the Democrats are making capital against them on that ground with the friends of 20,000 good soldiers included in the disqualification.

EQUAL TAXATION.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, presented in the House to-day a resolution declaring that the burdens of the Government should be borne equally, and providing that Government bonds issued in the future shall be subject to taxation. He urged its immediate passage with great pertinacity, but after some debate it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which is not yet appointed. A demand for the previous question on the resolution was lost; yeas 36, nays 62.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Chief-Justice CHASE left this city to-day for Albany, to be present at the marriage of one of the daughters of Ex-Senator HARRIS. Major HENRY R. RATHBONE, the officer who was in the box with President LINCOLN at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, has resigned from the army. He held the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, and had been brevetted Colonel for meritorious service.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee has prepared a minority report in favor of an impeachment of the President, and will be ready to present it when the House shall so require. The probability now is that Congress will not adjourn until the end of next week. The Senate will to-morrow endeavor to reach a vote on the Reconstruction Bill reported by Mr. TRUMBULL, irrespective of that passed yesterday by the House, and now in possession of the Senate. Several days may elapse before the two branches come to an agreement, and besides there will be a detention by the veto.

NOMINATIONS TO BE MADE.

No Executive communications have been transmitted to Congress during the present session. A few nominations will, however, be sent to the Senate, but nothing of a character to prolong the session.

THE EXECUTION OF MRS. SURRATT.

A statement was recently made that the Military Commission which condemned the assassination conspirators united in a recommendation to the President that Mrs. SURRATT be pardoned. This is in part erroneous. A majority of that Commission recommended that her sentence to death be commuted. This paper has never been seen by the President, nor had he heard of it until recently through the newspapers.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from customs from June 24 to 30, inclusive, at the ports below mentioned:

New-York	$1,742,000 00
Philadelphia	229,932 61
Boston	229,218 83
Baltimore	107,613 76
New-Orleans, June 15 to 22	49,558 59
San Francisco, May 18 to 25	84,444 50
Total	$2,442,766 29

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to-day were $813,000.

EUROPEAN POSTAGE.

A treaty has just been concluded between the Post-office Departments of Great Britain and the United States, whereby on and after the 1st of January, 1868, the postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to and from the United States, shall be 12 cents instead of 24 cents, as now charged for any other than single letters, half-ounce. The same charge shall be made for every additional ounce. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-office; and every letter insufficiently paid or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subjected to a fine, the amount of which shall be fixed and retained by the British Post-office. International newspapers, books, packets, including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., and patterns and samples of merchandise, including seeds and grain, shall be transmitted by either office at such charges, not less than three pence in the United Kingdom, and six cents in the United States, per forty ounces on books, patterns, or samples of merchandise, and under such regulations as the dispatching office may from time to time lay down; full prepayment to be required in all cases.

The details of the treaty are very elaborate and embrace many important changes in existing relations. It was executed in London on the 12th ult., by Mr. KASSON, Special Commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and was finally approved by the President on the 8th inst.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN GUNS IN ENGLAND.

Official information has been received that the 15-inch gun of the navy pattern, made in this country for the English Government, has recently undergone a preliminary trial at Shoeburyness, in presence of the Select Ordnance Committee. The result is highly favorable to this class of American ordnance, and elicits very significant praise from the English authorities.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Continuation of the Defence—Impeachment of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The proceedings in the SURRATT trial to-day were almost wholly void of interest, notwithstanding which, however, the Court-room was crowded, many ladies being included in the audience. The defence continued its attempts to discredit the character and testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, and seem to have ransacked the district and the country at large to find their personal enemies. Thus far it is generally conceded that the prisoner's counsel have made but a poor case, though his friends assert that they have kept the most important witnesses in reserve.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 10 o'clock, and the Court was opened and the jurors called at 10:15 A. M.

Thomas J. Raybold was sworn: Witness lives at No. 61 North Howard-street, Baltimore; was at Ford's Theatre on the night of the 14th of April, 1865; had charge of the front of the theatre; was also in charge of the boxes; saw Mr. James R. Ford give a ticket for the President's family that night to a messenger; the main door leading from the vestibule to the theatre was closed by witness and locked at about nine o'clock A. M. on that day, and the key placed in his money drawer; Mr. Lutz called afterward to go in the theatre; witness unlocked the door and let him pass in; it remained open for a few minutes, and was then locked and the key put away; the doors leading to the stage were all fastened on the inside; witness had charge of the auditorium, and the private boxes were in bad condition; they were injured during the engagement of Mrs. Bowers; witness went to Box No. 8 to show a gentleman in; the door was locked and an usher had the key; witness broke the door open to allow the gentleman to go in; witness was in front of the theatre several times on the evening of the assassination; was not out between the second and third acts; witness directed a black man to go to the room, get the chair and place it in the box; witness afterward saw the chair in the box; there was a sofa, a small arm-chair and a rocking-chair in the box; the rocking-chair had long rockers and was placed behind the door; witness never saw the prisoner at the bar before; the outer door leading to the boxes never had a lock or fastening on it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness never saw the bar, but saw the hole in the wall; the screws were in the keeper's room hanging on the door; the rehearsals commenced about eleven o'clock; it was customary to call rehearsals at eleven o'clock; the rehearsal did not commence at ten o'clock; witness came to the theatre that morning between eight and nine o'clock; did not state before the conspiracy Commission that the rehearsal commenced at ten o'clock; witness saw the rehearsal going on at fifteen minutes past eleven; thought it took about three hours; witness went to his dinner about four o'clock that afternoon; was about the theatre until about that time, and the duties of witness required him to be in the office; witness was on the stage after rehearsal; did not know how often the scenes were pushed in and out during the rehearsal; the first scene was about twenty feet from the footlights; there was but one door to enter the theatre during the play; after the play was over four doors were opened; but one door was used for an entrance; the stage entrance was on the south side of the theatre; witness first left the theatre that morning to go to the *Star* office; took an advertisement to the *Star;* returned from the *Star* office immediately; witness was connected with the theatre more than a year; witness commanded a company during the rebellion; was with Gen. POPE in the Valley; was taken home sick after the battle of Cedar Mountain.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness was not on the rebel side in the war.

Dr. Wm. O. Baldwin, sworn: Witness was a medical officer during the war in the United States Army; knew John Lee, who was a detective at the Provost-Marshal's office; knew his reputation; it was bad among the people around the office; witness would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Did not remember who he heard speak ill of Lee; it was a common report about the office; there were a large number of clerks and detectives about the office.

John H. Wise, sworn: Witness knew John Lee; had never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness was an officer here, and acquainted with the city.

By Mr. Merrick—During the pursuit of the men charged with the assassination, did you meet Lee in the lower part of Maryland? Witness—I did.

Q. Did he tell you he did not know John H. Surratt and had never seen him? [Question ruled out by the Court.]

V. B. Munson, sworn: Witness is a clerk in the War Department; knows John H. Lee; his reputation as a man of truth is bad; would not believe his oath in a case of life and death.

Cross-examined—Witness is a clerk in the same Department with Mr. Calvert who testified yesterday; never talked much with Calvert about Lee; witness' business during the war was to pay rewards for the apprehension of deserters; saw Lee frequently at the Department; witness would believe him in trivial matters perhaps, but not in serious matters; in general business witness would believe him if there was no inducement for him to speak falsely.

By Mr. Merrick—If witness was to be held responsible for the truth or falsehood of what Lee said, whether under oath or not, witness would not believe him.

Lemuel L. Orme, sworn: Witness lives in Prince George County; am a farmer and trader; witness knew John F. Tibbitts; his reputation is very bad for truth and veracity; witness known him from a boy; would not believe his oath; Tibbitts was first on the Southern side, and afterward on the Union side; witness tried during the war to keep between both parties.

Cross-examined—Witness don't know whom he has heard speak ill of him except witness' brother; since he was grown up he never had a good character; he was never spoken of as a good man; never heard him called a gentleman; he owed witness' brother George money which he refused to pay.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness cannot remember the names of individuals who spoke of him before the war, but his character was bad generally in the community; witness testified at the conspiracy trial; witness then testified concerning a Mr. Thomas; witness heard the names of the conspirators who were being tried; witness testified against the character of Mr. Thomas.

Wm. J. Watson, sworn: Witness resides in Prince George County, Maryland; witness knows John T. Tibbitts; his father is the nearest neighbor of witness; witness has always lived in that vicinity; witness is not the uncle of John T. Tibbitts; witness has heard that his grandmother and the great grandmother of Tibbitts were cousins, but don't know anything about that; Tibbitts never told witness that Mrs. Surratt told him she would give one thousand dollars to any one who would kill Lincoln; witness had a conversation with Tibbitts about Mrs. Surratt last April; it was in regard to the quarrel going on in the House of Representatives between Gen. Butler and Mr. Bingham; Tibbitts took sides with Gen. Butler, that Mrs. Surratt was innocent.

By Mr. Merrick—Do you know Tibbitts' character. Witness—I had rather be excused from answering.

Cross-examined.—Witness testified at the conspiracy trial; Tibbetts never called witness "uncle" on account of witness' age; witness took Mr. Bingham's side in the conversation with Tibbitts, and held that Mrs. Surratt was guilty; witness thinks so now.

By Mr. Merrick—Do you know the character of Tibbitts for truth and veracity?

Witness—I do not wish to say; his father is my intimate friend and a good man; his father is my near neighbor.

Mr. Merrick—Answer the question.

Witness—I must say his character is very bad for truth and veracity.

B. J. Naylor, sworn: Witness lives in Prince George County, Md.; lives near Mr. Watson; witness is a farmer; knows John T. Tibbitts; his father lives near witness; the character of John T. Tibbetts in that neighborhood is bad; witness would not believe him on his oath; would not believe anything he would say.

George E. Orme, sworn: Witness lives in Oquesesco District, Prince George County, Md., has lived there nearly all his life; John T. Tibbitts was raised near there; his character for truth is bad; witness would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Tibbitts has dealt with witness; he owed witness money and witness got it through the law; witness talked about Tibbitts in the neighborhood; Tibbitts was in the war; witness was opposed to secession and also to coercion; witness did not like to see fighting; Tibbitts learned the blacksmithing trade of his father; witness was not in either army; witness was opposed to the fighting between the Northern and Southern people and believes the troubles of the country could have been better settled without fighting.

By Mr. Bradley—The character of Tibbitts was bad in the neighborhood before the war; he kept doing bad things all the time; he got money out of various people by falsehoods.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Tibbetts shod the horses of witness, and when Tibbetts and witness met they were friendly as brothers; up to last Fall there was no ill feeling between them; when we would meet at the post-office there was no difficulty between us.

The Court here took the usual recess for half an hour.

On reassembling *Francis A. Ward* was called and sworn: Witness resides in Prince George's County, Maryland; knows John T. Tibbitts; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; witness would not like to credit him under oath.

Cross-examined—Was a witness before the conspiracy trial in reference to the character of Tibbitt's; swore against his character; could not swear otherwise; was slightly acquainted with Dr. Mudd; would not believe anything Tibbitts said of any ordinary occurrence.

Bernard Heuse, sworn: Resides in this city; keeps Metropolitan Hall; has a lease on it; kept it in April, 1865; it is next door to the *Star* office in D-street; was in Philadelphia on the 14th of April, 1865; left his Hall in charge of his brother, Mr. Nachman and Police Officer Voss.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The Hall fronts on D-street; there is nothing between D-street and Pennsylvania-avenue.

Martin Heuse, sworn: Resides in Philadelphia; was at Metropolitan Hall in April, 1865; the Hall was left in charge of witness and Mr. Nachman during the absence of witness' brother; witness knew of no performance at the Hall on the afternoon of April 14; had rehearsals there three times a week; never was any dancing going on Friday afternoons; the tables in the room are all square; never were any round tables in the room.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Had rehearsals from eleven to twelve o'clock in the day; no dancing or performance other than that in the day time; on the 14th of April, 1865, there was no afternoon performance; witness remembered the torchlight procession after the fall of Richmond; witness kept neutral during the war; the object of the concert saloon was to make money; on holidays there were more people present than on other days; on the 14th of April there was no excitement or torchlight procession during the day.

By Mr. Merrick—There was a light procession on the night of the 14th of April; there was a performance on that night at the Hall; afternoon performances (*matinées*) were always advertised.

By Mr. Pierrepont—There was dancing and singing on the night of the 14th of April; witness did not understand when asked at first about the torch-light procession; witness never knew Booth and never saw the prisoner at the bar until now.

George Nachman, sworn: Witness is a musician; was at Metropolitan Hall in 1865 and in April of that year; was leader of the orchestra there; Mr. Heuze went to Philadelphia in April and the place was left in charge of witness, Martin Heuse and Mr. Voss; witness remembers the day of the assassination; there was no performance on the afternoon of that day at the Hall; there was an afternoon performance in September following for witness' benefit; the regular performances were at night; the *matinée* spoken of was the first one ever given in that Hall.

Cross-examined—Witness is a German from the Rhine; sworn with his hat on because he believes in the Old Testament. There was no afternoon performance at the Metropolitan Hall on the the 14th of April, 1865; the performance began that night at half-past seven o'clock with music, and at eight o'clock the singing and dancing began; was not there all day that day; was not there during all that afternoon; don't know whether persons came in during the afternoon of that day or not to drink; the business was just as good at one time as at another; the Hall was always filled with people at night; people seldom came in large parties during the afternoon; sometimes ten or fifteen would come in to the bar to drink at a time during the afternoon, but no large crowds.

Augustus Voss, sworn: Is a police-officer. In April, 1865, was in charge of the lower portion of the Second Ward; knows Metropolitan Hall; was employed by Mr. Heuze to keep order in the Hall; on the afternoon of April 14, 1865, there was no music or other performance in the Hall; the tables in the Hall are all square ones; on the night in question was not at the Hall; was sent to another place.

Cross-examined—At twelve o'clock on that day was at dinner; don't remember the torchlight procession that night; was stationed at Grover's Theatre; sent another policeman to Metropolitan Hall in witness' place that night.

Thomas Garey, sworn: Witness lives in D-street, between First and Second streets; has lived in Washington eighteen years; keeps a livery stable; knows William E. Cleaver; his repution for truth is bad and witness would not believe him on his oath from his general reputation.

Cross-examined—Before Cleaver was tried in this Court witness heard many people say he was a liar; don't remember the particular persons who called him a liar; he was generally believed to be a liar in the community where he is known; he is a horse doctor; witness never had any difficulty with him; have heard his character spoken of on the race track; he was charged with throwing off the race and betraying his friends; during the war witness sympathized with the Union side.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness knows of his own knowledge that Cleaver was tried in this Court within the last six or eight months; witness has missed him from the community, and he reappeared about two weeks ago; don't know the day he was tried.

William Horner, sworn: Witness lives in Washington; has lived there forty-seven years; knows Cleaver ever since he came to Washington; his reputation as to truth is very bad; witness would not believe him on his oath from his general reputation.

Cross-examined—Witness is making medicine called Horner's mixture; used to own carriages and follow hacking; when the war opened, witness sold out and went with Mr. Garey, livery-stable keeper; Cleaver never doctored a horse for witness; witness has doctored his own horses; witness knew Cleaver, but was not in the habit of associating with him; used to speak with him, but never had any difficulty with him; once heard farmers from the country say they would not believe Cleaver on anything; this was at Fleming's stable, and was concerning a sick horse; have heard his character often questioned; witness has not had a conversation to-day with Garey about Cleaver; yesterday Garey told witness he was summoned to Court about Cleaver; witness replied that he would not believe Cleaver on his oath; Garey said he would have witness summoned; witness said he hoped not.

James W. Pumphry, sworn: Witness lives in this city; knows Cleaver; he is an Englishman; has heard his character spoken of; his general reputation is bad; from his general reputation witness would not like to believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Have heard plenty of persons say they would not believe him on his oath; witness never placed any reliance on his word; never heard any person say any good of him; have heard his character alluded to many times in the past eight or nine years; it is universally bad; witness don't know whether Cleaver kept a livery stable or not; witness keeps a livery stable.

John C. Cook, sworn: Witness lives in Washington; has lived here since 1848; knew W. E. Cleaver; his reputation is very bad, and from that reputation witness would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Witness used to be in the hotel business; used to buy and sell negroes, and has kept a livery-stable; witness now keeps stables in Eighth-street; witness heard Cleaver and Rainey had bought out a livery-stable formerly kept by witness on Sixth-street; witness thinks he employed Cleaver once to attend to a horse; witness has known him fifteen or sixteen years; never heard any man speak any good of him; on one occasion a man was arrested for driving a horse over the pavement, and some one said send for Cleaver and he will swear the man out; his reputation was such that it was understood he would swear to anything; this occurred ten years ago; witness has heard Mr. Shelly and Mr. Middleton and many others say they would not believe Cleaver on his oath; Mr. Middleton said so in the Club Room about two weeks ago; his reputation is the general talk among those who know him; never yet heard a man speak in his favor; witness don't believe a man in this community who knows him would come here and say, on oath, that he would believe Cleaver's word under oath.

John Rainey, sworn: Witness lives in this city; witness knows Cleaver; his character is very bad; witness would not believe him on his oath; witness is not a partner of Cleaver and never was; witness is the nephew of Samuel Rainey.

Cross-examined—Has heard Mr. Middleton say he would not believe him on his oath; heard Mr. O'Bryan say so over a year ago and again last night; witness wouldn't believe any thing Cleaver said under oath or otherwise.

Henry Middleton, sworn: Witness lives in this city; has lived here eighteen years; knows Cleaver; his character is very bad, and witness wouldn't believe his oath.

Cross-examined—Has heard Samuel Rainey, Michael Crander and Mr. Bender and others say they would not believe his oath; witness placed his horse in the stable kept by Cleaver; thought he would keep him as he had a partner; witness was neutral during the war; being Southern born, witness couldn't help his sympathies.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness was born in Maryland, Prince George County.

Mr. Merrick—A good place to be born in.

Witness—That's where they raise white men. [Laughter.]

John Haleran, sworn: Witness knows Cleaver, and would place no confidence in him from his general reputation.

Cross-examined—Witness has been employed in this city in various occupations; now keeps a small grocery in F-street; don't sell liquor; has no license; never has been in any trouble about selling liquor; has heard a great many speak of Cleaver's character; Cleaver once told witness he did not care for an oath if he could make anything by it; at his stable, one day in the Fall of 1865, he was speaking about the conspiracy trial, and said he did not care for his oath; witness used to go down to his stable to see some friends, among others Mr. Wm. Hussey.

By Mr. Merrick—It was general talk about his character; he said he would not scruple about taking an oath one way or another, provided he could make anything by it.

By Mr. Pierrepont—He was talking about the conspiracy trial; it was late in the afternoon, and they were reading the papers outside, and Cleaver made the remark above alluded to in the presence of witness and others; witness continued to go there sometimes to collect money due witness by a man there.

James Foy, sworn: Witness has lived in this city thirty-six or thirty-seven years; knows Cleaver, whose reputation is pretty bad.

Mr. Merrick—Have you had any conversation with Cleaver as to any advantage which would inure to him if he testified in this case?

Mr. Carrington objected. The counsel must first lay a foundation.

Mr. Bradley read from the report as published in the *Reporter* to show that Cleaver stated on cross-examination that he had received no offer of reward for testifying at this trial.

Mr. Bradley stated that he expected to disprove this testimony by the witness on the stand.

The Court ruled out the question as not material to the issue, and the defence noted an exception to the ruling.

Mr. Bradley proposed to offer in evidence the record of the trial at which Cleaver was convicted of rape and manslaughter in the early part of the term of the Criminal Court.

The counsel for the United States objected. The record was handed up to the Court by Mr. Merrick, and was read by Judge Fisher.

Mr. Wilson stated that it was not a record of a conviction. If it was a record of a conviction, it would not be competent to go as evidence touching the credibility of the witness Cleaver, but as to his competency as a witness.

Mr. Wilson read from Bennett and Stearns leading criminal cases to sustain the point raised.

Mr. Merrick stated that the prosecution were mistaken. It was a record of a conviction and a sentence. Cleaver was sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary. He held that the record was admissible as affecting both the credibility and the competency as a witness.

Mr. Wilson read from Fifth Hill, case of Carpenter and Nixon as sustaining his view of the question. He submitted that if it was a record of an infamous crime, it was allowable to go the jury as affecting the credit of the witness. He offered the record as the record of an infamous crime, and as such competent to go in evidence. He maintained that although Cleaver had been granted a new trial, yet the record could go to show his credibility.

Mr. Pierrepont said that the record did not affect the moral character of the witness Cleaver, except as to one particular point, and thought in no case a record could be used to affect the credibility of a witness after the counsel had neglected to produce it to prevent the witness from testifying.

Judge Fisher said the Court would take cognizance of its own record, and not a portion of it; whether it was complete in one book or not, it made no difference. He could not ignore the fact that he had helped to reverse his own ruling in the case, Judge Wylie and himself being on one side and Judge Olin on the other. Since the reversal of his ruling and the granting of a new trial, Cleaver had been bailed out, and the case now stands as though he had never been tried at all, because *non constat.* At the subsequent trial he might be enabled to prove his entire innocence. Therefore he could not see that there was any record to offer. Besides, the crime for which Cleaver had been tried was manslaughter—a crime not affecting the truth or falsity of a man. The law presumes every man innocent until convicted; therefore the record could not be admitted.

The Court then took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Burning of Steamboats at St. Louis—Convention of Flour Dealers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 10.

The steamers *Yellow Stone* and *G. W. Graham*, just returned from the Upper Missouri and laid up at the lower end of the Levee, were burned this evening. The *Yellow Stone* was valued at $30,000; insured $20,000. The *Graham* was valued at $25,000, and insured for $15,000. A large lot of lumber and staves which were lying on the levee also took fire, and a considerable quantity was destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

The reports circulated in Chicago that cholera had broken out here is totally unfounded. The city was never in a better sanitary condition, nor the mortality list smaller than at this season of the year.

A Convention of millers and flour merchants was held here to-day. Delegates from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were present. The object of the Convention was to form an Association for procuring statistics of stocks, flour and wheat in the different parts of the country, and other information valuable to the trade, in order to protect themselves against the false reports of the country. The delegates were entertained at a splendid banquet at Barnum's Hotel to-night.

Rescue of a Convict by Negroes—Richmond Registry—The French Tobacco Seizure.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 10.

Last night in Petersburgh about two hundred negroes assembled at the cars and rescued from the Sheriff of Nansemond County a negro convicted of felony, who was being brought to the Penitentiary here; they made the Sheriff produce the keys to the handcuffs, and then made off with the prisoner. The negro was again arrested by the police of Petersburgh this morning and brought to the Penitentiary.

The majority of negroes registered in this city so far, is 1,700.

The French tobacco seized as captured property by the Government, and for which the ROTHSCHILDS are sueing, was sold to-day to the United States Treasury Agent. The money is to be held until the suit is decided. There are three hundred and nineteen hogsheads.

Balloon Ascension from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The balloon "Hyperion," which ascended from the Common on Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock, came down in the town of New-Salem, about seventy-five miles from this city, at 9:45 o'clock the same evening. All landed safely in a meadow, where they remained all night, being unable to find any shelter on account of the dense darkness caused by a heavy thunder shower which lasted until morning.

Four of the excursionists returned here this evening, and report that it was the intention of Prof. KING to make another ascension to-morrow afternoon, the wind and weather favorable, and make as long a journey as possible in the upper regions.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Maximilian and his Generals—Protest of his Counsel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 10.

Mme. JUAREZ and a party numbering fifteen persons arrived last night and left this morning for Vera Cruz, on board the revenue cutter *Wilderness*, Capt. FREEMAN. They will have slender accommodations, as the vessel is not built for passengers.

We have files of the Brownsville *Ranchero* to the 4th inst., publishing the proceedings of the Court-martial that tried MAXIMILIAN and his Generals. The Court was composed of a Lieutenant-Colonel, President, six Captains and Judge-Advocate Lieutenant-Colonel MANUEL ASPEEROSE. The prisoners were tried separately, each plea containing a denial of the jurisdiction of the Court, and protests against the refusal of the right to appeal.

MAXIMILIAN was confined to his bed when the case was called, his being the last. He was ably defended by Señor EULALIO ORTEGA, who refuted the charges of MAXIMILIAN's usurpations and cruelty. He said that the law of the 3d of October was made when MAXIMILIAN was cheated into the belief that JUAREZ had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French Commander-in-Chief.

He said, moreover, that that law was only intended as a terror, and as there had never been a petition for pardon presented but was conceded useless, he earnestly asked the members of the Court, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day as the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country in the eyes of the coming generations. They will forever applaud the crowning of the greatest victories the greatest pardons. Among the accusations against MAXIMILIAN is one attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7, and creating a regency in case of his death in the coming battles.

JESUS MARIA VASQUEZ, one of MAXIMILIAN's counsel, closed the argument as follows:

"If you condemn the Archduke to death I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume toward the republic. I have confidence in the liberal ideas that have rooted out the French from this soil, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court."

The Court commenced at 8 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, and went into secret session the evening of the 14th, and dissolved the same night.

Maximilian's Soldiers in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 10.

A large number of MAXIMILIAN's officers and soldiers, representing several nations, are in this city, all wearing mourning badges.

AFFAIRS ON THE PLAINS.

A Ranche Attacked by Soldiers—Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

An Omaha dispatch says that on Saturday morning some soldiers from Fort Laramie went to Rafferty's ranche, five miles distant, and demanded whisky, and because they were refused they threatened to burn the ranche. They then made a second demand for the whisky, and being again refused they attached the storekeeper, and one of their number was shot.

The soldiers then formed in line and fired several shots at the ranche. Subsequently the Provost-Marshal, with fifty soldiers, arrested the occupants of the ranche and took the desks and safe out of the building. The safe was afterwards robbed and the ranche burned by soldiers. The proprietor estimates his loss at $60,000. A Court-martial has been convened at Fort Martial to examine into the matter.

Indian depredations are again reported on the Platte River.

Lieut. KIDDER, of the Second Cavalry, with ten men and a guide, who left Fort Sedgwick on the 29th ult., with dispatches for Gen. CUSTER, has not since been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety and the men with him.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

An Unprecedented Triumph.
CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"
have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Société des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Paris Exposition.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,
Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

Paris Exposition.
The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Oswego, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, July 10, MARCIA E., daughter of Hon. W. F. Allen, in the 21st year of her age.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, after a long illness, JOSEPH CURTIS, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, 120th-st. and Harlem River, on Friday, July 12, at 3 o'clock. Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock, landing at 120th-st.

CISCO.—On Monday, July 8, MARY ANN, wife of John J. Cisco.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

FRANCIS.—At his residence, Vicksburgh, Miss., on Monday, July 1, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS, formerly of this City.

FREEBORN.—At Long Branch, on Monday evening, July 8, WILLIAM A. FREEBORN, Jr., in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRANT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, July 9, at No. 165 West 4th-st., WILLIAM, son of William and Jane Grant, aged 4 years, 1 month and 4 days.

GORHAM.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, FRANK LOUIS, son of Frank and Sarah V. Gorham, and grandson of Walter Durbrow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 11, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 207 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HUNTING.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, July 9, Mrs. KATE D. HUNTING, wife of Col. S. D. Hunting.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her brothers, Charles B. and David Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Madison, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock; returning at 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

IRISH.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, July 10, TILLINGHAST IRISH, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

KING.—Suddenly, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday morning, July 9, RUFUS H. KING, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 10, LENNAN W. KIMBALL, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On Wednesday, July 10, JOHN G. MOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 52 7th-av., on Friday, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROACH.—In Manhattanville, on Wednesday, July 10, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Edward and Mary Roach.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ P. M., from her residence, Lawrence-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Manhattanville.

ROBINSON.—At Tarrytown, on Monday morning, July 8, MARY FLORA, infant daughter of Fred M. and Mary B. Robinson.

The remains were deposited on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in the cemetery at Tarrytown.

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, July 9, JULIA BRYANT, wife of Augustus A. Robinson, and daughter of the late Edward W. Leggett, in her 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STACK.—JAMES V. H. STACK, eldest son of John and Margaret Stack, aged 37 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of W. Lawrence, No. 44 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst.

SMITH.—At Glen Cove, on Wednesday, July 9, THOMAS U. SMITH, son of Daniel V. and Mary T. Smith, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Passengers taking the 10 o'clock A. M. Long Island Railroad train at James-slip or 34th-st., and those taking the *S. B. Arrowsmith* at 9:15 A. M., at Peck-slip, will find carriages in waiting on arrival at Glen Cove.

TATHAM.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, at Summit, Penn., HANNAH, only daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca C. Tatham, aged 19 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 157.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light hair, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, light pants, good boots, dark shirt. Body been in the water two months. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 158.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 8, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pine-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, red hair, full face, red whiskers and moustache. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue blouse, no vest, dark pants, light socks or stockings. Body been in the water about five days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 159.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, aged about sixteen years, slim built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, freckeled face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, blue pants, blue jacket, white shirt, with J. H. marked on the same. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification. Been in the water five or six days.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 160.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The body of an unknown girl was found at Pier No. 28 East River, aged about eleven years, medium built, dark brown hair, good teeth. Dressed as follows: No hat, red calico dress, short sleeves, chemise and gaiters. Found on the person the following articles: A pair of ear-rings. Body been in the water two weeks. Sent to the Morgue, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN PIANOS.
CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the *Paris* Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

THE RACK AND THE REMEDY.
When doubled up by the fierce throes of a griping colic, and with the sweat of agony oozing from every pore, the sufferer exclaims: "What shall I do?" Let your answer be a dose of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, administered internally, and its application (undiluted) with strong friction to the stomach and bowels. The pain will immediately abate. Persevere in this treatment, and in half an hour the patient will be at ease.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS.
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MOURNING JEWELRY.
Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION have been frequently inquired of in respect to their connection with gift enterprizes.

They desire publicly to announce, that they have declined at all times to take any part or interest in them, and the use of their names in any such connection is unauthorized.

MRS. J. S. ROOSEVELT, President.

Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. S. P. Lea,
Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan,	Mrs. Benjamin Douglass,
Mrs. G. Ticknor Curtis,	Mrs. Benjamin Holladay,
Mrs. W. H. Shelton,	Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. James Carral,
Mrs. J. C. Fremont,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. W. T. Coleman,	Mrs. T. S. Rumney,
Mrs. C. K. Garrison,	Mrs. Cyrus McCormack,
Mrs. R. H. Clark,	Mrs. William Tracy,
Mrs. Joseph Alsop,	Mrs. W. H. Prince,
Mrs. James Patterson,	Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. C. L. Perkins,	Mrs. T. Mack,
Mrs. Egbert L. Viele,	Mrs. James Stokes,
Mrs. Thos. A. Emmet,	Mrs. A. North,
Mrs. A. McKinley,	Miss Schmidt.
Miss Wheatley,	

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?
TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & Co.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,
and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.
For sale by grocers and druggists.
J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL HAS RETURNED TO NEW-YORK.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL

has returned to *New-York City* and will receive calls at his Consultation Rooms,

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.,

(One door west of 5th-av.)

During his Reception Hours, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

As heretofore, special attention will be given to the treatment of

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

And

the various Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,

Embracing

DEFECTS OF SIGHT AND HEARING,

CHRONIC CATARRH OF HEAD AND NOSE,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

DISEASES OF THE HEART,

And the various forms of

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL takes pleasure in submitting to the public the following evidence of his success:

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM

GEO. D. PRENTICE, ESQ.,

EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1866.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here for a time longer.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. Lighthill, will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have had a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you have held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted,

I am, very truly, yours,

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

From G. C. Waite, Proprietor of the Brevoort House, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having experienced in my own case the beneficial effects of the skill and experience of Dr. LIGHTHILL in the treatment of Catarrh, and knowing of his success in many other cases treated by him, I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public.

G. C. WAITE.

CURE OF CATARRH.

From Rev. J. S. Corneille, Rector of All Saints Church, New-York.

No. 39 GOVERNEUR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit that I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others, who may be suffering from like causes as myself may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care, relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice, and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief that I was enabled to resume my duties, and to perform them now without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy, I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very gratefully,

S. J. CORNEILLE,

Rector of All Saints Church.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clark, Rector of St. James Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of giving Dr. Lighthill a testimonial in regard to the ability he displayed in restoring to hearing one of my ears in which I had been deaf since I was at college, some twenty years ago. I can now add still further evidence in his favor. My wife was relieved of a troublesome catarrh with which she had been affected for some time, and my two little girls benefited in respect to hearing—one of whom had been quite deaf at intervals before his treatment.

JOSEPH M. CLARK.

SYRACUSE, June 24, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Invalids requiring special care will be provided with comfortable rooms, where they will receive all the attention their case requires.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the early part of the Fall to a limited class of students by

DRS. E. B. & A. P. LIGHTHILL,

upon the diseases embraced in their specialty.

For further particulars application must be made to Dr. LIGHTHILL's Consultation-rooms,

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.

One door west of 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER
DATED APRIL 19, 1867.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business on or before the first day of August next.

Subscribers will please call and pay their installments at the above location, or remit by check to the order of the Company. A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for, and application at once is requested in order to secure it.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

Dividends in Trust Companies are declared semi-annually, out of the profits, under the same conditions as dividends are made by Banking Institutions. The dividends declared by the different Trust Companies have been generally ten per cent. per annum; and a considerable surplus has in several instances been accumulated besides.

It is not probable that a special charter for another Trust Company will be granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, as a general feeling exists that all special legislation for local objects should be prohibited by the new Constitution, consequently the Companies already chartered will have some advantages over those which will be formed under any general laws.

The Company is authorized to loan ITS CAPITAL on bond and mortgage, on unincumbered real estate in this State worth double the amount loaned, or on United States Government stocks, or State stocks, or bonds of incorporated cities of this State.

And it is further authorized to loan ITS DEPOSITS AND OTHER FUNDS on Government stocks, State stocks, or bonds of incorporated cities of this State.

This Company cannot loan any portion of its capital or deposits upon personal security.

The stock of this Company has the advantage over the stock of State and National banks in respect to taxation, in that the Company will not be liable to pay taxes on its capital or other funds invested in non-taxable Government bonds. These taxes, in this City, amount to three per cent.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth-street, New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer UNION, will close at this office on THURSDAY, July 11, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:25 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 11, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Executive Committee will meet at a quarter to 8.

C. H. HALL, A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries. THOMAS MURPHY, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.
ORVILLE COLLEGE.
By Mrs. HENRY WOOD,
Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," &c.

ORVILLE COLLEGE is printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and is issued here by us simultaneously with the publication of the work in Europe. One volume, octavo. Price 50 cents.

MRS. WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

Elster's Folly	$1 50	Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or, Trevlyn's Hold	1 50
St. Martin's Eve	1 50	Shadow of Ashlydyat	1 50
Mildred Arkell	1 50	Verner's Pride	1 50
Lord Oakburn's Daughters; or Earl's Heirs	1 50	The Castle's Heir; or Lady Adelaide's Oath	1 50
Oswald Cray	1 50		

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.

The Channings	1 00	Aurora Floyd	75

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $1 50 each.

Red Court Farm	75	The Runaway Match	75
The Mystery	75	A Life's Secret	50
The Lost Bank Note	75	Better for Worse	75
Orville College	50	Foggy Night at Offord	25
The Lost Will	50	The Lawyer's Secret	25
The Haunted Tower	50	William Allair	25
A Light and a Dark Christmas	25		

Booksellers will be supplied with "Orville College" at $25 a hundred, and they will please send on their orders at once.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies of any of the above books will be sent free of postage on receipt of price by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.

CAPITAL BOOKS FOR
SUMMER READING.

THE MAGA STORIES	75 cents and $1 25
THE MAGA TRAVELS, or "Excursion Papers"	75 cents and $1 25
THE MAGA SOCIAL PAPERS	75 cents and $1 25

. The above volumes contain more than fifty of the "most lively, pithy and entertaining papers which our periodical literature has produced."

"There are no better volumes of the size to "take into the country." They are confidently commended to all sensible people.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway, and all booksellers.

PARIS AND ITS PEOPLE.

TUCKERMAN'S BOOK ON PARIS should be read not only by all persons going there, but by those who stay at home.

Besides the comprehensive and discriminating analysis of Paris itself, by Mr. Tuckerman, the volume contains the PRELIMINARY REPORT on the American part of the Exposition. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth. Price $1.

"Capitally written and apropos to the times."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*
"Full of information."—*New-York Express.*
"Studded with lively anecdotes."—*New-York Albion.*
"The production of a keen and skillful observer."—*Round Table.*

"HOW TO GET IT."—MANY ASK how may I get THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL? Answer—Through your newsman, or by post. $3 pays for a year; 30 cents for single No. See July Double No., new vol. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER. ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Scrip of the year 1866 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid its forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¼	110⅜	Aug. 7.30	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	110⅜	110⅝	June 7.30	107⅞	108
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	July, 7.30	107⅞	108
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅞	112	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅜	109¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅝	118
5-20 " new, '65	108⅝	108⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117½
5-20 " new, '67	108⅝	108⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116½	117
10-40 Registered	102⅜	102⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	102⅜	102⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	138⅜	138⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	114⅞

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
THE
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
for which the
FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES
are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 10, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 25 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $28 95 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
TURNER BROTHERS.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell on FRIDAY, July 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood bedroom suite, bedstead, dressing bureau, washstand, chairs, &c.; elegant rosewood armoire a glace, rosewood marble-top centre table; parlor suite, crimson reps, sofa bedstead, sofas, carved rosewood Elizabethan etagere, gilt-frame pier mirrors with slab and brackets, gilt centre tables, black walnut crib, bookcase and secretary, ladies' black walnut secretary inlaid with satinwood, extension tables, card tables lined with green cloth, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, rich satin figured curtains and lambrekins, very fine Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, work tables, dressing bureaus, lace curtains, refrigerators, rich figured rep and brocatel table cloths, satin bed spreads, linen sheets, pillow cases, towels, iron bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, standing and sitting desks, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY (Thursday) July 11, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, balance cargo brig *Carmine*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, pier mirrors, velvet and other carpets. Also at 1 P. M., remainder of a stock of fancy and millinery goods, show cases, counters, shelving, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4–law6wTh
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELISHA A. PACKER *against* MICHAEL F. MAIZE. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.

J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1867.
J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KELLEY'S ISLAND CATAWBA WINE, in the original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent of the Kelley's Island Company for the Atlantic States, Canada East and West Indies. Office and vaults, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 96 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of seven (7) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst.

At the same meeting Mr. John Edw. Kahl was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. Hugo Schumann appointed Secretary of this Company.
JULY 3, 1867. RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. (per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 9, 1867.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this city on the 15th of July inst. to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

64TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th inst., at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on demand.
CHARLES M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute,
Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.

Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. W. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DRY GOODS

WHITE EMBROIDERED
MUSLIN SHAWLS,
suitable for the sea-side,
AT $9 AND UPWARDS,
just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open THIS DAY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
REAL CHANTILLY PUSHER AND LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES REduced to $20, $25, $30, $35.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS from $10 to $75, formerly $20 to $100. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

LADIES' TRAVELING BONNETS AND hats, at L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Excursion hats, sun hats, children's hats, vails, straw hats and bonnets at half price.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY. Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 12-inch cylinder, in good order. Address, stating maker's name and lowest price, Post-office Box No. 2,919 New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, AT 3 P. M. TO-DAY, IN Broadway, near Wall-st., a SIGHT DRAFT for $5,200, drawn by E. N. Frisbie, President, on Wm. Read, No. 119 Broadway, order of Welles, Frisbie & Co.; indorsed by them, Geo. Dakin, E. T. Smith, Cashier, Smith, Martin & Co.; dated Elmira, N. Y. All parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating said draft, payment of the same having been stopped and the draft protested by Thomas Sadler, No. 11 Wall-st. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the draft to the undersigned. SMITH, MARTIN & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—AN ENVELOPE ADdressed "The property of J—— D——" (name in full.) Information received and finder rewarded. Address Box No. 3,509 New-York Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

AT HARLEM.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very desirable Gothic house and five lots, corner of Avenue A and 116th-st.; 16 rooms; all improvements; fine garden and fruit in abundance; surrounded with stately elms; will be sold low, or let reasonable with possession. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25.9x100; black walnut finish; for sale very cheap; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$16,500.—THREE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20.6x40x100; frescoed; East 52d-st.; fine neighborhood; furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house on West 37th-st.; also one on West 40th-st.; $12,500 each; possession. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 886 6th-av., corner 52d-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—TEN FIRST-class brick houses and 11 neat cottages at North New-York, just over the Harlem river, at the 3d-av. Iron Bridge. Apply to T. RAE, 3d-av., corner 138th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE,

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE GROUP OF TEN islands, in Long Island Sound, called NORWALK ISLANDS, is offered for sale on favorable terms. These islands are thirty miles from New-York; containing about 150 acres of land, one-half in a high state of cultivation; the soil is unsurpassed for fertility in New-England. On the principal island is an elegant mansion, recently erected in modern style, with ample barns and outbuildings, nearly new. The adjacent waters abound in fish, oysters and clams. The sea and land views are very beautiful. It would make a charming Summer residence for a City gentleman, and is admirably adapted to stock raising and agricultural purposes. It is accessible from New-York by steamboat daily, and by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For further information apply to D. R. AUSTIN, South Norwalk, Conn., or to EDWARD SMITH, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City; there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; containing about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and highly cultivated; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, located near Lake Onota, Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., on high ground, commanding the finest scenery in the county; house large and substantially built a few years since, with modern improvements; also a brick farm house, grapery, icehouse, stable and barn; fruit and shade in abundance; 66 acres land very productive, will be sold very low; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE IN MILFORD, CONN., A very desirable house and lot, situated on Broad-st. (fronting the Park,) being the late residence of Levi Langridge, deceased. Title perfect; possession given immediately. Inquire of L. N. BEARDSLEY, Executor.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—Three splendid houses, with extra lots; price from $5,000 to $7,500; terms easy. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

MOHAWK VALLEY FARMS.—NO BETTER to be found; from 80 acres upward; prices low; terms easy. Cheap farms in Saratoga County.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence. Price $16,000. For particulars address Box No. 1,725 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHOSE folks are residing out of town, wishes a nicely furnished room, without board; to be used four or five times a week; must be in a respectable locality; references furnished and required. Address L. M. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, stating price and situation of room and house.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class house up-town, and disposed to receive a family of three persons as permanent boarders, can address Mr. ADAMS, Box 1,441 City Post-office, giving name, location and terms.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. GARDINER, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

THREE FAMILIES CAN FIND BOARD in a farmhouse on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; rooms large and table and attention equal to the hotels, at about half price; also, cottages to let with board. Address DARROW'S COTTAGES, near Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families may obtain superior accommodations at one of the most beautiful places in this healthful and attractive village. Address Post-office Box No. 27, Great Barrington, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Peekskill, Spuyten Duyvil, West Hampton, West Haven. Bathing, fishing, fruit, milk, flowers, &c.; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at 10 and 11½ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS D. GALE, as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN LAKE—Beautifully situated for families, four miles from Peekskill, on the Hudson; one and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Road, 30th-st.; fishing, boating, bathing, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Address WILLIAM JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE.—SPLENDID SEA bathing, rowing, sailing, fishing, drives, groves; board $10 to $15 per week; one mile from Keyport, N. J.; steamboat *Matteawan* leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Apply at No. 178 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests.
M. T. SEYMOUR, Manager.
Baggagemaster and omnibuses at depot.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET FOR the rest of the season, with immediate possession, an elegantly furnished house, 14 rooms, gas, running water, &c., complete in every respect; with three acres of ground, good stable for 4 horses, fine garden and fruit, an abundance of shade trees, &c.; situated on the Hudson, within 25 miles of New-York, commanding splendid views of the river; ten minutes' walk from the depot. Price, $1,200. Address Box No. 5,851, Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished complete, with immediate possession, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson; ten acres of nice land; about two in garden; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.; a very desirable place; suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement; it will be rented for two years, or less. Particulars with
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, and furniture for sale, a three-story brick dwelling in complete order, situated in West 25th-st., near 8th-av. For particulars apply to JOS. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PRETTILY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Flushing, L. I., for the Summer and Fall; suitable for a small family; has a large garden with a variety of fruit, &c.; rent low to a responsible and careful tenant. Apply at 119 Maiden-lane, back office, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR IN MY HOUSE, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., very pleasant airy rooms for a small family; rent cheap. 78th-st., four houses west of 3d-av., south side.

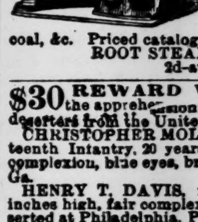
TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' WEST POINT HOtel, a large first class cottage, with 14 rooms, furnished complete. Rent $500 for three months. Apply to C. B. CONANT, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF buying, a modern-built cottage house, of seven to nine rooms, within one hour of the New-York City Hall. If so distant as to necessitate travel by steam cars, enough land for a good garden plot is desired. Property valued at $3,500 to $4,500 preferred, at a rent not to exceed $450 per year, with the privilege of purchasing the same on payment of $800 or $1,000 per year. If neatly furnished, would also take some furniture at a bargain. Address V. B., Box No. 473, New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR THREE OR five years, with the privilege of purchasing (without furniture,) a small place on the Hudson, between 152d-st. and Yonkers; must have river view; house modern, with City conveniences, and built for a Summer or Winter residence; stable, &c., all in perfect order; an acre or so of ground, and rent about $1,500. Address HENRY, Station A, New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension of each of the following-named deserters from the United States Army:

CHRISTOPHER MOLLOY, private, Company K, Fifteenth Infantry, 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair. Deserted at Macon, Ga.

HENRY T. DAVIS, recruit, 39 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Deserted at Philadelphia, Penn.

JOSEPH H. McCORMICK, recruit, 24 years old, 6 feet high, florid complexion, blue eyes, black hair. Deserted at Harrisburgh, Penn.

JAMES THORNTON, private, Company G, Second Artillery, 31 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches high, dark complexion, brown eyes, black hair. Deserted at San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES JOHNSON, recruit, 24 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Deserted at Philadelphia, Penn.

HARRY SMITH, private, Company K, Seventh Cavalry, 20 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, brown eyes, dark hair. Deserted at Fort Hays, Kansas.

JNO. EDWARDS,
Captain Third U. S. Art., Brevet Lieut.-Col.
No. 3 BATTERY-PLACE, July 9, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make impartial examinations of mines and mining property, and report their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and give all information that can be required concerning them.
FALKENAU & HANKS,
Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
New-York.
STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 29 Broad-st.
EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 61 Broadway.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st.
FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st.
FALKENAU, PALLAK & CO., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane.
San Francisco.
FRED. McCRELLISH & Co., Proprietors *Alta California*.
ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners.
Prof. PRICE, Chemist.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—We can cause your Business Card to be inserted in a select list of four hundred newspapers, dailies and weeklies, for $400 per month; three months for $900. These papers comprise one-tenth of the whole number published in the United States, are judiciously distributed throughout the 15 most prosperous States, and in five cases out of six are the most influential organs in the localities where issued. Favorable terms offered to parties who wish to advertise in only a few newspapers. Call and examine our facilities, which are surpassed by no similar establishment in New-York. GEORGE P. ROWELL, Advertising Agent, No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

$70,000 IN CASH, LANDS AND CITY property to exchange for merchandise; also, a pair of valuable horses, and first mortgages on City property for sale. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, as cook or to do general housework; will be found a neat, economical and respectful servant, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook (woman) in a private family; can give the best references, having served in the highest places in Washington; no objections to going to the country. Inquire at Mrs. VANIER'S, No. 173 3d-av., corner 17th-st., between the hours of 10 to 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, in a private family, as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best of City reference for over three years. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Wilson-st. and Kent-av., first floor, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 344 6th-av., above 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, in a small family to do general housework; she fully understands washing and ironing. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a small private family, as cook and to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress or as chambermaid; understands fluting; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's, 26 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, some washing to take home, or would go out by the day; terms easy. Call for two days at No. 164 49th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Protestant girl. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion in the country for general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO wash for a large family; the best of City references required. Call for three days, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a Protestant cook, who is willing to assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 24th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotchwoman. Call, for two days, at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Room 7, in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME WHERE her services as teacher of all the English branches, housekeeper, or companion and nurse for an invalid, would be compensation for board, a desirable home being more of an object than salary; no objection to either City or country; can produce superior testimonials for moral character and executive ability. Address C. A. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for two days, stating where employer may be seen.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-class Protestant young women, American, English and Scotch, as nurses and plain sewing, understand operating; the others as chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 187 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the highest recommendations for a thorough knowledge of her duties; the country preferred. Call at No. 330 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook for private family, or first-class boarding-house, or small hotel; understands cooking in all its branches, both French and English; all kinds of pastry and baking; good reference. Apply at No. 364 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do light housework and sew in some family in the country or City; a comfortable home would be more appreciated than high wages; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place; a short distance in the country preferred. Call at No. 111 West 53d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to get work in the country by the day or week; understands fitting ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER, Station C, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER WORK BY the day or week, or would go out to cut and fit; advertiser is a Protestant; with City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business in all parts, either meats, game, pastry, &c., in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; City or country; good references; at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, excellent waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing neatly and does up linens in style, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country, or as general housemaid in a small family; wages $12. Call at No. 333 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS to go by the day, week or month; no objection to the country or to take charge of grown children; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 159 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 26 West 10th-st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting lady's dresses; has the best recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation in the country; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress in a private family and willing to make herself generally useful and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 427 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in an American family. Apply at No. 104 Sackett-st., Brooklyn. Can furnish good reference. Ask for Mrs. VOGT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress, who well understands her business; can give the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 665 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given. No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman, an American, to sew and take care of children. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., in the store.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—Great American Employment Association. The best place in the United States to procure servants. Reception room beautifully furnished.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF PROTESTant principles, not long from England, a situation in some respectable family as coachman or groom; can drive from two to four-in-hand; the best of recommendations from this City and the old country; no objection to City or country. Apply to or address, for three days, No. 105 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of references as to character, ability, &c.; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, just disengaged, through the family going to Europe; he has been always temperate; understands his business in all its branches and is a safe driver; has first-class references from all his employers. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR vegetable gardener by an American single man; is thoroughly qualified, steady, industrious, and well recommended from last and former employers; Connecticut preferred. Address HENRY LOCKWOOD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG UNmarried man, (Protestant,) who understands the care of horses, wagons and harness, and is a good plain gardener; can make himself useful on a farm. Address W. G. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; is thoroughly competent in every respect; has no objection to the care of a horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address S. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the care and driving of horses thoroughly; is willing to take care of a small garden if required; has good reference from former employer. Address J. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as engineer; understands his business; can do gas and steam-pipe fitting; the best of references given. Call on or address ENGINEER, for three days, No. 115 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references; no objection to the country; will make himself useful. Address L. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good grape grower; understands the management of horses and cattle. Address P. U., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands it; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. H., Box No. 194, *Times* Office. Best of reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man; fully understands the business; has first-class City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call on or address A. N., No. 360 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as porter; is not afraid of work; best references as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Address W. E., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom to travel to any part of the country; good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply personally or by letter to R. E., coachman, No. 402 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A young man; understands his business; has good references. Address F. E., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober man; best of City or country references given. Address No. 744 Broadway, in harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 415 East 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED

In every town along the Hudson River, and for this City and Brooklyn, to sell

CHROMOS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, FAMILY BIBLES AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

Apply to LYON & READ, No. 277 Hudson-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York, and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD cooks and laundresses; servant girls, with references, who understand their business fully, can obtain good situations and highest wages at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN, TO WORK discharging and loading the Black Star packet ships and steamers; men without badges preferred. Apply to W. J. & H. DONALD, No. 157 South-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age in a clothing-store; good references required. Apply to C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 39 East 28th-st.—Best of places open for City and country. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE DEsire se placer comme bonne d'enfants et coudre bonnes recommandations. S'adresser No. 180 5th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

SHIPPING.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL .... SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, July 27
VIRGINIA, PROWSE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN .... July 13
MINNESOTA .... July 31
CHICAGO .... Aug. 14
NEBRASKA .... Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY ..... July 13
ETNA .... WEDNESDAY ..... July 17
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY ..... July 20
EDINBURGH .... WEDNESDAY ..... July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY ..... July 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice...... Saturday, July 20
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden... Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner.... Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend.. Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice...... Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT ..... SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE .... LEMARIE ..... SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ ...... HILLIARD ... SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 13, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER .... July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS .... Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA .... July 3
TRIPOLI .... July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. C. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 11,
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on July 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 8 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
☞ During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Pier No. 32 (Duane-st.,) at 9 A. M. and 5:15 P. M., touching on the last trip at Pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1½ P. M.	Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.
Friday, 12th	3 P. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	11½ A. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 13th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6 P. M.	Sunday, 14th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 9th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 9th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 10th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 11th	2½ P. M.
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Irvington and Tarrytown, daily, Sundays excepted. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Warren-st. Pier at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings except Tarrytown.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.
Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.
Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.
Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.
Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.
Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.
Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde, la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al veste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella, Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chili, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitándolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
90,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio, or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, as inferior to the standard samples.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
Bids will be received for 100 bushels or more.
90,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of July instant, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
1 "E" flat Piccolo, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
1 "F" Flute, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
5 "B" flat Clarionets, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
1 "E" flat Clarionet, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
2 "E" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
3 "B" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
4 "E" flat Altos, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Tenors, brass, bell up, 3 vales, rotary.
1 "B" flat Baritone, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
1 "B" flat Bass, brass, bell up, 4 valves, rotary.
2 "E" flat basses, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
Each instrument must be accompanied with a music stand.
2 Small Drums.
1 Bass Drum.
1 pair Turkish Cymbals.
1 dozen "E" flat Clarionet Reeds.
3 dozen "B" flat Clarionet Reeds.
52 March Books.
1 ream of best Music Paper.
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they may propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments," and be addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,600 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.
ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners,
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOlicited from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 44 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
The renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY,
and QUITE AT HOME.
To be seen at all hours:
THREE MUSEUMS IN ONE.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
together with the rarest curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
Also, the ENORMOUS COLLECTION of rare AFRICAN SKINS, HORNS, TUSKS, SKELETONS and ANIMALS, collected by the
GREAT LION-SLAYER, GORDON CUMMING.
All of which are conspicuously displayed in
TEN SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALOONS.
GREAT LIVING WONDERS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with a YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds and the talented dramatic company in a favorite commediett*a*, EVERY EVENING, Matinees WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S PRIVATE SWIMMING SCHOOL and SALT WATER BATHS, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River. Instruction given to ladies exclusively, gentlemen and children. Apply for circulars at No. 161 5th-av., Gymnasium. No single baths.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—AFTER AN ABSENCE OF four years the subscriber has returned to the City and opened ROOMS AT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE, with the intention of converting all bad writers into good ones, in ten lessons of an hour each. "Old and Young" will receive private lessons at hours suiting their convenience. BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
The reputed Penman of America.

EDUCATE THE FREEDMEN.—THE NEgro is a citizen, and is soon to be a voter. His education is of supreme importance. The New-York branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission has had 170 teachers in the field the past year. In order that it may carry on its work effectively another year, funds must be sent in now. All persons willing to aid in this work will please send their contributions to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st.; EDWARD F. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st., or FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, President.
NO. 30 VESEY-ST., July 3, 1867.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

$40.—TEN WEEKS BOARD AND INSTRUCTION to scholars under 12; young ladies over; fine location; good care; City references. ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN an academy or boarding-school by a young lady educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary; will teach the English branches, Latin and Lewis' gymnastics. Address A. C., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO
PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,
Touching each way at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENVILLE.
The favorite Steamer
WM. HARRISON,
On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 1½ o'clock P. M.
Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.
Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

GRAND EXCURSION!

FROM TROY TO MONTREAL,
VIA RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMER.
Under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, will commence July 15, extending to and including Aug. 6. Tickets there and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning or evening trains, only $11 25, or about half the usual price, and can be had at the ticket office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, Union Depot, Troy, N. Y. Fare from New-York to Troy, by steamboat from Pier No. 44, 50 cents. Fare from Montreal to Quebec, 25 cents.

GRAND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FAMILY EXCURSION.—The safe, well-known and commodious steamer HUGUENOT, Capt. S. JOHNSON, will make an excursion down the bay on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, July 13, as far as the Cholera Banks, giving a fine view of the fortifications, and also making a call of an hour at Coney Island to enjoy a bath and a clam bake; also calling at Fort Hamilton. The HUGUENOT will make the following landings: 8th-st., East River, 1 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, 1¼; South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 1½; near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1¾; 34th-st., North River, 2¼; Christopher-st., North River, 2¾; Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-st., North River, 3; Pier No. 4 North River, 3¼, returning between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. An excellent band will accompany the excursion. Tickets for entire trip 50 cents each.
This excursion will be continued every Saturday.

MOONLIGHT COTILLION EXCURSION.—The favorite and well-known steamboat HUGUENOT, Capt. JOHNSON, will make a moonlight excursion up the Hudson River THIS EVENING. An excellent band has been engaged and will accompany the excursion. The dancing will be under the direction of an eminent professor. Choice refreshments can be obtained on board. The boat will make the following landings, both going and returning: Foot of 8th-st., East River, 8 P. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 8¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¾ P. M.; 34th-st., North River, 9 P. M. Tickets for the excursion $1 each.

MOONLIGHT COTILLION EXCURSION.—The powerful and commodious steamer HUGUENOT, Capt. JOHNSON, will make a moonlight excursion around Staten Island on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 12th inst. An excellent band has been engaged and will be under the direction of an eminent professor. Choice refreshments can be obtained on board. The boat will make the following landings, both going and returning: Foot of 8th-st., East River, 8 P. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 8¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¾ P. M.; 34th-st., North River, 9 P. M. Tickets for the excursion $1 each.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE SHEAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 11,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
the wonderful
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG ARABS.
20 GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
including
THIRTEEN BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ARAB BOYS
and
SEVENTEEN WILD KNIGHTS OF SAHARA.
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD.
Together with the unapproachable Spanish gymnast,
HERMANOZ CANIPOMANEZ.
The performance will commence each evening with the lively farce,
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
WANTED—FIFTY YOUNG LADIES for the Corps de Ballet. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at the back door.

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
JULIA DEAN, JULIA DEAN.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
SATURDAY, FIRST JULIA DEAN MATINEE.
ONLY WOMAN IN WHITE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND COMBINATION—MACBETH.
MACBETH .... Mr. W. H. WHALLEY
MACDUFF .... Mr. J. S. STUDLEY
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SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 11, at 8.
1. March, "Festival," (new) .... Rietz
2. Overture, "Semiramis" .... Rossini
3. Waltz, "Wiener-Bonbons," .... Strauss
4. Ballet de la Reine de Saba, (new) .... Gounod
5. Overture, "Uriel Acosta," (new) .... Schindelmeisser
6. Solo for Trombone, "The Tear" .... Stigelli
Mr. F. LETSCH.
7. Polka Mazurka, "Lob der Frauen," (new) .... Strauss
8. Carnival of Venice, "Burlesque," (new) .... ——
9. Overture, "Marriage of Figaro" .... Mozart
10. Romane, "L'Eclair" .... Halevy
Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.
11. March—Potpourri, "Prussian Parade" .... Gungl
Conductor—THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECONDhand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of COLLIER & SPRAGUE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS COLLIER is alone authorized to sign the firm name. The business will be continued at the same place by the subscriber. THOMAS COLLIER.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867. No. 166 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us in partnership our Brother, ARTHUR C. TORREY, under the firm name of E. S. & J. TORREY & CO. E. S. & J. TORREY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. No. 72 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

THE FEMALE'S FRIEND IN NEED.—Diseases of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 to 7.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," or his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 8 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. ... Book, 50 pages, gratis on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Complaints About the Negroes—Experience of a Planter—Effect of Bad Advice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 6, 1867.

At no time since the emancipation of the negroes have I heard so many and grievous complaints of their idleness, neglect of work, and unauthorized absence from the plantations and farms on which they have engaged to labor, as I have heard during the last ten days, and from persons who I know are indulgent and liberal-minded employers, anxious to promote the welfare and comfort of their laborers. The last fortnight of the past month, and the first few days of this month, form the most critical period for the two great crops of this country. To "kill grass" during this period is the sole aim of every planter, and to do this effectively requires the utmost effort of every plow and every hoe that can be mustered or pressed into the service. This year, in consequence of the frequent rains, grass was more tenacious of life, more deadly in its embrace of cotton plants and corn stalks, and more obtrusive and all-pervading than usual; and therefore the united efforts of plows and hoes were more than ordinarily necessary. Unhappily just as "this pinch" came, a colored gentleman from Boston commenced a stump-speaking tour in Northern Georgia, and at the Sunday meetings, whereat his advent was announced, the imperative duty was preached that the colored men must "go and hear for theirselves and not allow theirselves to be fooled by the white folks." This call of duty was responded to almost universally. The old and the middle-aged and the young, male and female, lame halt and blind, as the old Democratic invitations to public meetings used to run; "came as the waves come when navies are stranded," and cotton and cornfields were like banquet halls deserted, whose shades (not lights) are fled, and all but the poor anxious planter departed. One day not being enough "to hear for theirselves," and escape the deceit of the white men, the independent pursuit of knowledge occupied two and three days in one week. In the next it was absolutely essential to arrange to send delegates to the negro Convention in Atlanta, which occupied one day; then another day was spent in "*sootin*;" then two were spent in registering, and another in going to town on the fourth of July to hear the speaking. Thus eight days of "the pinch" were spent in political matters, and the neglected plantations show a luxuriant growth of grass which will subtract a very large per centage from the crop of cotton and corn.

Personally I have seen a good deal of this reckless waste of precious time. I have heard the earnest appeal of the employers to their hands to continue at work, and that when the time came to register and vote, they should be sent to the proper place in the employer's wagons, but in no case except in that of an old negro foreman, did I see the appeal avail anything. On the place where this foreman lives the crop is unusually fine, the land has been highly manured at a great outlay, well and carefully cultivated, and with two weeks' steady labor, a large return would have been assured so far as mortal agency could do so. The manures which stimulated the growth of the crops, gave vigor also to the grass, but had the proper occasion been taken the victory over the cotton planter's enemy would have been easy. The old man actually cried as his hands left him day after day, and he told me two days ago that while he expected at one time to make "the bully crop of the county," he does not think now he will make much more than half a crop, and at the best to save three-quarter will be compelled to abandon one quarter altogether. He told me that "ever since the yaller fellow from Bosting made a speech at Lexington, the niggers have not been anigh the same in their work er nohow; that they all expects to get lands for nothing if they vote right, and *that they think they had better not allow the white men to do too well.*" I remarked that as the hands were paid by a share in the crop, the more the white men made the more the negroes would make, and that if the farmers made nothing the latter must starve; but the venerable freedman replied that the hands did not care for that. They knew they would get meat and bread until the end of the year and a home to cover them, and that by that time they would have land of their own, and that the Bureau would feed and clothe them until they could make something. I asked him if "the yaller fellow from Bosting" told the negroes all this, and he said that he was so informed, but he could not say positively, as he had not heard him.

I happen to know all about the plantation on which this old negro lives. The hands are to receive a third of the crop. They are abundantly fed and amply clothed; they have good frame houses with gardens attached, and they are allowed to have chickens and hogs of their own. The proprietor supports a school for the negro children at his own expense. He has given school-books to all the children who go to school, and buys for his hands and their families whatever they need, giving them credit until the end of the year. He is a just and liberal man, and as lenient an employer as I ever saw. Notwithstanding all this, all his hands abandoned work during six or eight days of the last fortnight, and the loss will equal if it does not exceed one-fourth of the crop he had every reason to hope to make. He wrote me yesterday:

"The hands returned to the plantation last night and this morning, sullen, defiant and stiff-necked, and went to work at about 10 o'clock this morning as listless and as unconcerned as if they were taking a stroll to pass the time. Not one expressed a regret for the time lost nor a resolution to try to make it up. When I told them I had a right to dismiss them all, they replied that they knew that and that I could if I had a mind to, and that whenever they had business they would go off 'without any ifs or ands about it.' I would have gone at once to the Freedmen's Bureau agent at Athens to get him to set things right, had I not been in Athens on the Fourth of July and heard that gentleman's address to the thousands of negroes who had congregated there, among whom I recognized all my own hands. I have never been so disheartened by anything I have heard since the war closed. Except a few words advising those who had contracted to work 'and plow when their employer told them to plow, to hoe potatoes when he told them to hoe potatoes, and to milk the cow when they were ordered to milk the cow,' every word he uttered was calculated to create and foster ill will between the races; to insult and belittle the white man, recommend political antagonism, and make the negro believe that in every respect he is the superior of the whites. Were the Major a Radical stump-speaker, sent here to catch the negro vote, his speech could not have been more radical or more offensively partisan. But when it is regarded as the address of an officer whose duty it is to see that strict and impartial justice is done between the races, it amounts to an infamous prostitution of official position to subserve the ends of a political faction. It is but just to add that, large as was the crowd of negroes, they behaved with the utmost propriety. I did not see a single drunken man, or anything approaching a disturbance, and though I heard they were recommended to have a procession trailing the Confederate flag in the dust, they refused to do so, and nothing unpleasant occurred. The speech was gratuitously offensive, and was not even approved by the more intelligent of the audience whom it was intended to tickle."

As I have already said, the writer of the above is a just and liberal man of position and influence, a zealous reconstructionist, an indulgent employer to the freedmen, and a good citizen in every respect.

The news of the meeting of Congress, the supplemental bills, and the suspension of the Kentucky delegation, has not been encouraging or comforting. The general expectation is that the suffrage will be denied to many who could now exercise it, and that the negro preponderance will be made vastly greater than now. STANBERY's opinion, as the immediate cause of the new troubles, and the additional turn of the Radical screw, gives but little consolation. Registration so far gives the blacks an immense majority everywhere, and from present indications the whites are making no effort to decrease it. I cannot account for this marvelous apathy. Men of sense, foresight in all other matters, and moderation in all things, avow a determination to do nothing, and let affairs go as they may. The most positive non-actionists are the old Whig, Know-Nothing, Anti-Secession and Anti-War Unionists, several of whom might conscientiously subscribe the test-oath, or nearly so. The most submissive and most active reconstructionists under the military bill are among the Confederate soldiers who served through the war and were the most rabid Secessionists. I have witnessed remarkable scene-shiftings and transmogrifications, but none so extraordinary as the political somersaults which are now made. The "disloyal" men to-day are the old Union men who used to hate Democracy as the sum of all iniquities; and the "loyal" men are those who swore by CALHOUN and considered State Rights as the basis of all true political faith.

I spent the Fourth of July in the country, in the neighborhood of this city, and between the well-grounded complaints of deserted planters and the sickening news of the murder of MAXIMILIAN, which I saw first on that day, I cannot say that the day was one of rejoicing. The heat was oppressive, and there was no ice.

QUONDAM.

FROM BOSTON.

The Sherry Cases—Summary of the Testimony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

The examination in relation to the sherry wine cases was continued in the United States District Court to-day before Judge LOWELL. The real claimants in this case are LA CASE and ECHECOPAR, of Cadiz, Spain. B. C. CLARK & Co., against whom the information is made, are only the agents, and the fraud charged is laid at the door of the Spanish merchants.

The direct examination of Mr. B. C. CLARK, the claimant, was continued. Witness said the firm were instructed to insure the wines sent at a certain amount. In his computations on the first day of the examination, he said that he made some mistakes in his computations as to the average profits of the wines. The average net profit of all the wines would be about 13¾ cents per gallon. The Spanish firm lost money by exchange between Boston and Cadiz, amounting to 4 per cent. On the cargo by the *Cawfer*, invoiced at 40 cents per gallon, insured at 70 cents, the Spanish firm received 71 cents in gold per gallon, and for all delivered 75 3-10 cents, gold, per gallon, after deduction of all charges and interest. The *Cawfer* was the last invoice received, previous to that of the *Mariner*, whose cargo was seized, and which is in this suit. The invoice of the latter vessel is dated May 26, 1865. These wines were invoiced at $14 for some months; and in 1840 the first valuation was placed at $8 40. The invoice at $15 per quarter cask was commenced in 1859; in August, 1857, the cargo by the *Ediste* was invoiced at $16 per quarter cask; and since that time the wines have been invoiced at the same rate. Preceding 1862, for several years, the average market price of sherries in Boston varied from 90 cents to $1. The duties were 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 11 cents per gallon. It was worth about 89 cents in bond. For three years preceding 1862 the net proceeds of sherries, without the deduction for the transmission, were about 65 cents per gallon, and it was invoiced at about 37 cents. London Exchange was about $1 09, and the time between the invoice of a cargo and remittance by the firm was a year. The witness then explained how the remittances of the firm were made, and what they cost. The cargo of the *Mariner* (the one seized) was invoiced at $16 per quarter cask, equalling $1,709 10; was insured at 72 cents, gold, per gallon, and the freight in gold per gallon, was 3¼ cents. In reply to the question what the wine was sold for, witness stated it was disposed of at an average price of $1 15 to $1 18, in gold, per gallon, and that it was nearly all sold in 1865–6. A part of the duties has been paid. In relation to the amount of wines involved in the suit, it was stated that 4,200 gallons were entered in the Custom-house, which equaled $2,160 in gold, that commodity selling for 44 cents premium at the time. The cargoes of the *Mariner* and the *J. F. Heidtman* arrived about the same time and sales were made from them at random, consequently witness was unable to make up only a general wine account for the *Mariner's* cargo. The net proceeds to be remitted, after deducting duty at thirty cents per gallon, and the other items, would amount to seventy cents, in gold, per gallon. The leakage in this cargo was slight, and the deduction would not be more than 2¼ per cent. The *J. F. Heidtman* arrived at this port May 26, 1865. The cargo was invoiced at eight dollars per quarter cask, consisting of one hundred and forty casks and one hundred and ten octavo casks. It was Spanish red wine, and the owners requested it to be sold so as to realize $12 to $15 per gallon. The present wholesale market value of crown sherry, in gold, is from $1 10 to $1 30. The price has ruled at these figures for three years. In August, when the *Mariner* arrived, the price, according to the rates of gold, would have been about the same.

The next witness examined was MICHAEL H. CUSHMAN, of the firm of M. H. & D. CUSHMAN, of New-York. He testified in substance that he made purchases of wine from the agents in that City of LA CASE and ECHECOPAR; that the invoice contained 30 quarter casks and ten octavo casks of low, pale sherry at $16 per quarter cask; that $1 10 was paid in gold for it per gallon, and he did not know where the wine was to come from. The wine is now in the Custom-house of New-York; duties are paid on it, and it was seized after the duties were paid.

On the cross-examination it was elicited that the wine was the same as that invoiced, and that it was nearly a year after the duties were paid that the wine was seized. He had been informed that other merchants had had their wine seized, and that he had been given to understand that if a certain amount of money was forthcoming the goods would be returned. He had no knowledge of the informer, and had not seen Mr. FARWELL, the Government detective, until to-day in court.

At this point the examination of Mr. CLARK was resumed. The subject matter was in reference to the cargoes of the bark *Roxina*, whose cargo netted $3,894 30, (in currency,) and of the *Manhattan*, the net proceeds of which was $1,759 56. The wine was invoiced at 40 cents per gallon. The *Robert* in 1867 had a cargo of 3,400 gallons. The net proceeds in currency was $2,733 46. The *Amy* in the same year arrived with a cargo of 2,000 gallons, which was port and sherry. The sherry sold for 83¼ cents in currency. The brig *Anna D. Torrey* had 5,400 gallons of burgundy and sherry, and was insured for 72 cents per gallon. The net proceeds of the cargo, less interest, &c., was $4,674 08. In regard to payments to the Spanish firm, Mr. CLARK said that they were sometimes made in merchandise in other ways than by remittances through London bankers. He had never purchased any wine of the Cadiz house; sold it on commission; their wines are not sold in Cadiz for the reason that the Spanish people do not use them; the crown sherries are manufactured particularly for the United States; the firm of LA CASE & ECHECOPAR paid the firm of B. C. CLARK & Co five per cent. commission on sales.

The Government then sought to introduce a number of letters, written by the firm in Cadiz, for the purpose of showing that they would not only establish the fact that wines are sent hither to parties or order, but to show the net amount of such shipments as stated by the firm themselves, and also giving a knowledge of the amount of insurance covering the invoices. After some opposition to the reception of the letters, by Mr. WALSH, one of the counsel for the claimant, on the ground that the shipments of the Cadiz firm had nothing to do with the actual market value of the wine in question, the Court ruled that the information sought by means of the letters was proper evidence for the consideration of the jury, and so the letters offered and put in by the Government were allowed.

At this stage of the case the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

VIGIL.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud an Insurance Company.

From the Detroit Advertiser, July 9.

A telegram was received here on Saturday directing the police authorities to arrest a young man named PHILIP B. LANSING, who is well known and respectably connected here, on the charge of conspiracy. LANSING was at once taken into custody, and an officer from Buffalo having arrived here for him on Sunday, started with him on Monday on board a propeller for that city. Only a brief outline of the particulars of the transaction was received, which shows that it was one of the sharpest and boldest pieces of villainy ever concocted. It appears that LANSING and two other young men of Buffalo, one or more of whom were agents for a Hartford Accident Insurance Company, conspired together to procure an insurance upon a dead man of $4,000, to give half the amount to the widow, and share the remainder among themselves. The man upon whose life the insurance was obtained resided in Erie County, N. Y., and was suddenly killed several months since. It is alleged that LANSING and his two confederates visited the widow of the deceased at her home the day after the death of her husband and persuaded her to let them make out an accidents policy of $6,000 for him in the insurance company above named, and to date it back several days. They agreed to give her one half the proceeds, and assured her that the transaction was all straight. The widow consented to the scheme, and proper papers were at once made out to secure the amount of the insurance. These were forwarded to the general office, and in due time the administrators of the estate of the deceased received the whole amount, $6,000. This was a different turn from what it was expected the affair would take, as it was supposed the money would be sent to the widow through the care of one of the party who was engaged in the conspiracy. All three were now in a dilemma as to how they would secure their portion of the proceeds of this infamous swindle, and it is said each of them made application, first to the widow and afterward to the administrators, and that LANSING even went so far as to threaten prosecution in case his share was not forthcoming. This anxiety for their plunder induced the administrators to inquire into the reason of his claims and the swindle was thus exposed. The two confederates of LANSING were arrested last week and his own arrest ordered by telegraph.

COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST.

The Baccalaureate—Prize Exhibition—New College Buildings—Address of Dr. Peabody—Phi Beta Kappa Society—Freshmen—Deceased Alumni—Necrology.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Tuesday, July 9.

The second week in July is the closing week of the collegiate year, and it never comes without an attendant throng of Alumni who return to catch anew a gleam of young days and renew old friendships. If anyone wishes to learn the location of this beautiful village, let him turn to the first chapter of the novel of HENRY WARD BEECHER, a student here thirty years ago, and now an honored member of the corporation of the college.

The exercises attending the graduation of the forty-fifth class of this college were commenced on Sunday by a Baccalaureate discourse, delivered by the President, Dr. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, in the village church. His subject was "Love one another," from the illustration of which it is to be hoped that the forty-nine young bachelors derived great benefit. Dr. STEARNS has occupied the Presidential chair for thirteen years, and under his direction the College has increased and prospered, and now, possessing a capital of a million dollars for its maintenance and an excellent corps of professors, and sustained by a generous Alumni, it stands well among the colleges of the land.

The prize declamations came off on Monday evening, when five freshmen and five sophomores competed for honor and bouquets and applause. The successful freshmen were WYMAN and DOUGLASS, both of St. Louis; the sophomores, SEABURY, of New-Bedford, and DONALD, of Andover, Mass. After the speaking, Dr. STEARNS announced the distribution of nearly a thousand dollars to the honor-men of the year, all of which will be recorded in the next annual catalogue.

The Latin department has recently received a gift of $1,000 from JOHN BERTRAM, Esq., of Salem, the income of which is to be expended for all time for the promotion of good Latin and the humanities. To the same department Mr. BEECHER has recently donated several fine photographs, which adorn the Latin-room. The Greek-room contains a number of excellent Imperial photographs, the recent gift of S. E. THOMAS, Esq., of New-York.

The new buildings for the mathematical department and the art gallery will probably be completed by another year. Mr. GEORGE HATHORNE, of New-York, has been chosen architect, and the plans by him presented have been accepted by the Building Committee. The money with which to erect these edifices was presented by Dr. WALKER, of Newport, some three years ago, and now amounts to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

This afternoon Rev. Dr. ANDREW P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The audience was not large. Dr. PEABODY's theme—Positive Philosophy—was far too learned and elaborate for the majority of his hearers, but as the local professor of mental philosophy declared that the address had "eviscerated" somebody, it must have been trenchant in the extreme. At the close of the address a vote of thanks was given to the orator by the Society, and the old set of officers were reëlected.

Forty-two candidates for admission to the College presented themselves yesterday and were examined, and as usually the larger part is examined in September, the entering class will number nearly a hundred. To the praise of the College be it said the lower class men are treated in a gentlemanly manner by the upper class, and the barbarous practice of "hazing" is unfashionable and obsolete.

The following is a list of the Alumni who have died since the last commencement. The number is less than usual:

Class.	Name.	Died at.	Age.
1829	Prof. Samuel Maxwell	Marietta, O.	62
1830	Rev. Stephen C. Millett	Beloit, Wis.	57
1831	Rev. Luther Emerson	W. Middlebrook, Va.	56
1837	Rev. Alender O. Clapp	Northampton, Mass.	55
1846	Rev. Salem M. Plimpton	Chelsea, Vt.	46
1847	Rev. Timothy Stowe	New-Bedford, Mass.	41
1851	Rev. John S. Zelie	Princeton, Mass.	41
1856	Col. Thomas P. Herrick	Highland, Kansas	33
1859	Prof. James P. French	Rahway, N. J.	26
1859	Hylas Tenny Wheeler	Newburyport, Mass.	31
1861	Rev. Walter H. Giles	Bebek, Turkey	29
1862	Truman Tomson	Amherst, Mass.	27
1865	Henry M. Greene	Ballardvale, Mass.	25
	Not previously reported.		
1831	Hon. Edward Kirkland	Brattleboro, Vt.	57
1850	Rev. Archibald F. Gilbert	Prattsville, N. Y.	41

The Class of 1822, containing two members, the Class of 1856, and the Class of 1864 meet this year.

To-morrow Dr. GEORGE B. LORING delivers an address before the literary societies, and on Thursday the gentlemen of the graduating class will receive their degrees.

What's in a Name?—A Suggestion.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles upon the inappropriate names given to important places are read and fully concurred in by the majority of our citizens and the country at large. In behalf of a number, I take the liberty of making the following suggestion, not original, but by continuing to keep it before the public it will eventually become a fixed fact. It has been noticed particularly that the *Herald* and TIMES speak of our magnificent park as the Park, not using the word Central. Now, sir, I know that among our best citizens the name is entirely eschewed, no doubt from the above fact. Then why not adopt the most proper and beautiful name, Manhattan. Persist in using it and I am sure it will not be long before the miserable title of Central will be entirely displaced.

L. D. W.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your report of the proceedings in the case of James Harrison *vs.* The American Bell Company, is erroneous in stating that the defendants "did not attempt to explain away the alleged irregularities of the Company," and in behalf of the defendants I ask for a correction. The plaintiff in moving for a temporary injunction, falsely alleged that certain irregularities had occurred in connection with the incorporation of the Company, and the defendants were prepared with abundant evidence to disprove these charges, but Judge Shipman held that they were wholly irrelevant to the motion, and declined to receive any testimony on the subject from either side. These facts hardly justify the statement of the case made by your reporter. Yours, &c.,

F. C. CANTINE,
Solicitor of the American Bell Company.

Death of Elder David S. Burnet.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 9.

A dispatch was received here yesterday afternoon from Baltimore, announcing the very sudden death of Elder DAVID S. BURNET, well known in this city.

He was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 6, 1808, and was the eldest child of ISAAC G. and Mrs. K. W. BURNET, both of Scottish ancestry. His maternal grandfather was Capt. GEORGE GORDON, a native of Philadelphia, and his paternal grandfather was Dr. WM. BURNET, of Newark, N. J., a member of Congress of 1775. He claimed lineal descent from GILBERT BURNET, Bishop of Salisbury. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, but was, on the 26th of December, 1824, received into the Enon Baptist Church. He immediately commenced preaching, notwithstanding he was offered admission to the West Point Military Academy by his uncle, the late Judge BURNET. In 1833, at the suggestion of Elder ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, he made a successful and extensive preaching tour through the Eastern Cities. On returning home to the West he commenced his career as editor and publisher, associating also with the ministry the vocation of teacher. For two years he was President of Bacon College, Georgetown, Ky., and afterward principal and proprietor of Hygenia Female Athenæum, on the hills seven miles back of this city. He published the *Evangelical Enquirer* of 1830, the *Christian Preacher* from 1834 to 1840, the *Christian Family Magazine* of 1846, the *Christian Age*, the *Reformer*, the *Monthly Age*, and the *Sunday-school Journal*. In 1857 he became Pastor of the Christian Church on Seventeenth-street, in New-York City, and at the close of his engagement he spent a year in Texas. In 1862 he took charge of the congregation in Baltimore. At the time of his death he was about removing to Louisville, to take the pastoral charge of a congregation in that city.

FIRE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The village of Clarksville, in Hunterdon County, was the scene of a very destructive fire on the morning of the 8th inst. It broke out about two o'clock, in the store of G. W. DEWEES, consuming the entire building and all its contents. The property was estimated at about $24,000, partially covered by insurance. The flames spread to other buildings, and two other stores were leveled with the ground. It was with great difficulty that the fire was prevented from communicating with the extensive buildings of the Gardner Manufacturing Company. Mr. O. L. GARDNER owned one of the stores.—*Trenton Gazette, July 10.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral of Ex-Gov. King at Jamaica, L. I.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. JOHN ALSOP KING took place at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The body lay in state at the King mansion, and during the day there was a constant influx of visitors who desired to take a last look at the face of the dead. About 4 o'clock the funeral cortege set out from the mansion to Grace Church, where had assembled a very large congregation. The entire edifice was draped in black. Among those present were John A. King, Jr., and family, Dr. Charles King and family, Richard King and family, Mrs. James G. King and family, Mrs. Van Rensselaer and family, Miss C. King, Gov. Fenton, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Attorney-General Martindale, United States Senator Morgan, United States Senator Conkling, Hon. Charles A. Dana, Hon. Fred'k Conkling, Hon. Thos. C. Acton, Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Thurlow Weed, J. B. Alliger, Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D., James De Ogden, William Betts, Richard Brush, Maurice Foresteck, Hon. W. J. Cogswell, Judge Armstrong, Homer H. Stewart, John M. Crane, James A. Fleury, W. Phramer, L. M. Jagger, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. D. Floyd Jones, Ex-Judge McCoon, Hon. John W. Lawrence, Samuel T. Taber, President of the Queens County Agricultural Society, John Harrold Lee, Rev. W. H. Moore, D. D., Rev. W. M. Carmichael, D. D., J. W. Bemott, Hon. Edward A. Lawrence, Rev. Thos. Taylor, Stephen Spader, James H. Hackett, Hon. J. S. Snedeker, Rev. J. B. Alliger, William Betts, Rev. P. D. Oakey, Judge Armstrong, James Rider, Hon. Richard Busteed, E. O. Perrin, Gilbert Sayre, Pierrepont Potter.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, Hon. N. J. Cogswell, Richard Brush, Esq., and James A. Hamilton, Esq., acted as pall-bearers.

The cortege was received at the church porch by the Rector, Rev. W. J. JOHNSON, D. D., who preceded it up the aisle reciting the appropriate portions of the burial service. The remains were then deposited in front of the altar. The coffin was a very plain one, of rosewood, ornamented with a silver border and silver plate, on which was the inscription:

JOHN ALSOP KING,
SON OF
RUFUS AND MARY KING.
Born Jan. 3, 1788; Died July 7, 1867.

The funeral services were performed by the Rector, who afterward delivered a brief sermon, in which he said:

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: We feel as one great family the common loss; let us bend and weep before our father's grave. Severe as our loss has been, it may thus be used to our profit. It has called forth a general outburst of virtuous grief among all ranks and degrees of men most creditable to our best feelings. Let us hope that it has excited in many a desire for a return to better principles and better conduct—a desire to understand, as the dying patriot exclaimed in his last effort for God and his country, "the true principles of the Government," and to wish to have them carried out, a desire to diffuse wisdom and knowledge, which alone, under the good providence of God, can be the stability of our time; the wisdom of obedience to the laws of God, and the knowledge of those principles, political and religious, by which our forefathers raised this country to its proud preëminence, and bequeathed to their posterity the best inheritance they can enjoy on this side of the grave. In the few last words of his public speech, addressed to the young men, there was a pathos and a solemnity of manner which almost impressed us that he was conscious that these would be the last words he should ever utter to his fellow-citizens: "My young friends," he said, "I rejoice to meet you on this day; I rejoice to see your young hearts kindling with the hour; I rejoice to see with what enthusiastic fervor you have hailed the unfolding of the Star Spangled Banner, which on this day ninety-one years ago, first greeted our eyes. Never forget that upon you will devolve the important duty of maintaining and strengthening the Government of your country. Your country expects it of you, God requires it; those who, like me, have nearly finished their work, now look to you to carry forward your country in the great future that awaits her. Cultivate always a respect for religion and virtue. No people or country can prosper or become great without this. Let your aim be ever the service of your country and your God. Be ever ready to yield your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor at her call, and let your prayers be not only that those who hold the positions of power may be wise and able and discreet men, but men fearing God, and whose only ambition will be to labor for the honor and the glory of the land."

The remains were subsequently deposited in the burial-ground of the church, in which rest the bodies of the father and mother of the deceased.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The flag of the Union League Club was hung at half-mast for the death of their late eminent and devoted associate, who was among the earliest and most active members of the association, and at the regular monthly meeting of the club, which occurs this evening, a becoming tribute will be paid to his memory.

The Navigation of Hell-Gate.

In 1865, a law was passed by the Legislature of this State, forbidding vessels of over 55 tons burden, except regular passenger steamboats, to pass through Hell-Gate unless piloted by a Hell-gate pilot. The penalty for doing so is not more than $100 fine, or 60 days' imprisonment. The owners and Captains of tow boats and other vessels that have frequently to pass there, protest that as they have licenses from the United States to navigate the Sound, the State law, which limits the right so conferred, is unconstitutional. There are some 40 or 50 of these pilots, who, by this State law, are authorized to charge from $1 25 to $2 50, according to the draught, for every vessel which they conduct through Hell-Gate. A number of arrests have been, from time to time, made for violation of this law by Captains who feel competent to pilot their own vessels through Hell-Gate. In the case of Capt. HENRY SPERRY, of the tug-boat *Vanderbilt*, which was tried at Poughkeepsie, a decision sustaining the law was rendered recently.

Last evening a meeting of owners, Captains and agents of towboats interested in this matter met at the Washington Hotel, opposite Bowling Green. Mr. A. R. BERRY presided, and read an address setting forth the grievances complained of. He concluded by moving that Capt. LANSON BOYER be appointed temporary Chairman in his stead, which was carried, and Mr. BOYER took the chair.

A report in favor of carrying the test case of Capt. SPERRY to the Court of Appeals and employing counsel for that purpose was adopted.

The following permanent officers were elected:

L. BOYER, President; H. P. Farrington, Vice-President; A. C. Nickerson, Treasurer; A. S. Berry and J. Loughlin, Secretaries.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Carpenter, Sumner, Shea, Only, Storms.

Committee of Finance—Messrs. Cox, Skinner, Schenck, White, Tompkins.

A resolution appointing BEEBE, DEANE and DONOHUE the lawyers of the Association for the purpose of taking the case of any one arrested hereafter before a United States Court on *habeas corpus* was adopted.

It was resolved that the Association be named "The Mercantile Towing Association."

The Association adjourned to meet again at 7:30 o'clock next Wednesday evening.

Western Union Telegraph.

The annual election of the Board of Directors of the above Company was held at its rooms, No. 145 Broadway, yesterday, when the following were declared elected:

D. N. Barney, New-York; R. S. Burrows, Albion, N. Y.; J. Butterfield, Utica, N. Y.; Isaac Butts, Rochester, N. Y.; John J. Cisco, New-York; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; William E. Dodge, New-York; Alfred Gaither, Cincinnati; Norwin Green, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; George Jones, New-York; Cambridge Livingston, New-York; B. R. McAlpine, Rochester, N. Y.; Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; Francis Morris, New-York; George H. Mumford, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. Orton, New-York; O. H. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.; E. S. Sanford, New-York; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; Moses Taylor, New-York; J. H. Wade, Cleveland, Ohio; George Walker, Springfield, Mass.; D. A. Watson, Rochester, N. Y.; Le Grand Lockwood, New-York. About twenty millions of stock was represented, and the election was unanimous.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently the following officers were elected:

Wm. Orton, President; H. Sibley, First Vice-President; N. Green, Second Vice-President; B. R. McAlpine, Third Vice-President; O. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Card from Mr. Smith.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
ENGINE COMPANY NO. 8,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning giving an account of the assault on the foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 8, my name is mentioned in a way calculated to injure my character as a citizen and foreman, and doing me a great injustice. I hope that a strict investigation will be made both by the Police authorities and the Fire Commissioners, when it will be seen that it is a malicious attempt to injure me.

Yours, &c., NICHOLAS SMITH.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DEMPSEY-LAFFERTY AFFRAY.—An ante-mortem examination was held yesterday, by Coroner GOVER, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, in the case of WILLIAM DEMPSEY, of No. 453 West Thirty-first-street, who was severely wounded by DENNIS LAFFERTY on Tuesday, as previously reported. In his statement, DEMPSEY said that an old grudge existed between him and the prisoner, and a fight took place on Saturday evening, when they were separated by friends. LAFFERTY then threatened to whip DEMPSEY when they met in the stone-yard, where they were employed, on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue. DEMPSEY took the initiative and struck LAFFERTY, who drew a knife and stabbed his assailant five times in the side. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and he was remanded to await results. He is a native of Ireland and 40 years of age.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.—Collector SMYTHE yesterday offered at public auction three Government vessels—the *Cayuga*, *Kewanee* and *Miami*, now lying near the sectional dock at Hoboken. About fifty gentlemen attended the sale. The first vessel offered was the *Cayuga*. She is said to have been built in 1855 for SANTA ANNA, and was subsequently in the Mexican service. Her original cost was $100,008 in specie. She was sent to New-York for repairs, and in 1869 was purchased by the United States at $[illegible]. No bid being made for her, she was withdrawn. The *Kewanee* was next offered, and was purchased by Mr. COLGATE BAKER at $25,100. The last vessel offered was the *Miami*, but only $10,000 being bid for her, she was withdrawn.

TEMPERANCE.—A public installation of the officers of Howard Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance took place last evening at their hall, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, in the presence of a large audience. The following-named gentlemen were inducted into office: W. P. Joseph W. Griffith, W. A. Wm. Morgan, R. S. Robert C. Brown, A. R. S. Robert B. Hastie, T. S. Henry C. Bilven, Treasurer Andrew Walker, Chaplain Alpheus Freeman, Con. John Ross, Jr., A. Con. Peter Noe, I. S. James E. Holme, O. S. Walter Long. This Division, composed principally of the members of Rev. Dr. DOWLING's Baptist Church, has a large membership, and is in a very promising condition.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A quarrel occurred yesterday morning in the carpenter shop of GARRETT VAN CLEVE, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway, between the proprietor and TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, in relation to some money matters. During the melee which ensued DRISCOLL drew a dirk-knife and stabbed his opponent in the head, arm, and left side, inflicting five severe wounds. The assailant then ran off, but was arrested by Officer MURPHY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and will be held to await the result of the injuries. VAN CLEVE was taken to his residence, No. 1,522 Broadway, and is pronounced to be in a dangerous condition.

CASUALTIES.—THOMAS HAMILTON, of No. 48 Nevins-street, Brooklyn, was thrown off his truck in South-street and severely injured by the wheels passing over his body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....GEORGE BAUER, of No. 586 Second-avenue, fell from his wagon in Washington-street and was seriously injured. He was taken home....MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN fell from his truck in Eighth-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital....CAROLINE DIEL, an emigrant, was overcome by the heat in the Eighth-avenue shelter-car, near Eighty-fourth-street. She was sent back to Castle Garden.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. SOPHIA HERRMAN, residing at No. 311 West Twenty-eighth-street, entered a grocery at No. 512 Tenth-avenue, kept by H. MEYER, and asked for a glass of soda water. After drinking the contents of the glass the woman was seized with vomiting, and relieved her stomach of a quantity of Paris green, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Late last night a man named A. R. HERRMAN, of No. 311 West Twenty-eighth-street, (supposed to be the husband,) sent a note to the reporters requesting that the fact be suppressed.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN.—The main audience-room of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-first-street, (Rev. Dr. ROGERS',) was well filled last evening, upon the occasion of a sermon by Rev. Dr. HALL, of Dublin. The topic of the discourse was general,—the texts furnishing the basis being taken from the First and Second Epistles of St. Peter. The reverend gentleman will probably sail for Europe in the steamer *City of London*, on Saturday next.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Russerow, of the Prussian Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Chief-Justice Chase, Senator Chaffee, Colorado; Hon. D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Hon. Z. L. Duriee, Philadelphia; and Gen. Wright, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. John B. Alley, Boston, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Camp, Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. Commodore Follett, of the Boston Yacht Club, is at the Westminster Hotel.

THE UNION COÖPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Society commenced active operations last evening by receiving subscriptions, which amounted to $376 50. The next subscription becomes due on Wednesday evening, July 17. The Second Union Coöperative Building Society holds its first meeting on Friday evening, July 12, at Farmer's Institute, 49 Ludlow-street. JOHN W. FARMER, President; ALBERT ALLINGHAM, Secretary.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening as the New-York and Harlem down train was passing Sixty-second-street, EDW. FLYNN, 26 years of age and a native of Ireland, attempted to cross the track, and was knocked down and severely bruised in the face and head. He was picked up in an insensible condition and carried home to First-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. His injuries are not dangerous.

BREECH-LOADING SMALL ARMS.—The Board of Examination of breech-loading small arms, of which Gen. G. W. PALMER is President, and Col. SILAS W. BURT Recorder, reassembled yesterday at the State Arsenal. As 1,500 metallic cartridges are required in the tests submitted, some delay ensues while these are prepared. The list is now opened for the entry of new guns.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, of No. 179 East Eleventh-street, was run over by car No. 69 of the Avenue B line, at the corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street, when he sustained a fracture of both legs. He was taken home in a critical condition. Coroner WILDEY will hold an *ante-mortem* examination.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board met yesterday; President SHALER in the chair. No business of importance transpired other than the reading of different communications relating chiefly to supplies, &c., of the department, all of which were referred to the several committees.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 11:25 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the frame building in Eighty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, resulting in a damage of $200, supposed to be covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be the act of an incendiary.

AN OUTRAGE.—At a late hour on Tuesday night PHILIP FITZGERALD was assaulted by unknown men on the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, and brutally beaten. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At one o'clock yesterday morning JOSEPH ROSINER, of No. 605 East Fourteenth-street, and 46 years of age, attempted his own life by cutting his throat with a razor. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown girl, about 12 years of age, was found yesterday morning floating in the East River, near Twenty-eighth-street. Coroner GOVER was notified.

INFANTICIDE.—Officer RIGGS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found the dead body of a new-born child on Tuesday night in the cellar of No. 310 Mott-street. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF A WATCH TO A POLICE OFFICER.—There was quite a numerous gathering of citizens of the Eighth Ward at the residence of Capt. WM. H. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct No. 20 Middle-street, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of giving substantial evidence of the regard in which that official is held. A Committee of citizens, headed by Alderman DANIELS, SILAS B. DUTCHER and F. TANDY, presented the Captain with a valuable and elegant gold watch and chain. Mr. DUTCHER made the presentation with a neat and brief speech, to which Capt. BROWN responded in a feeling manner.

THE LATE FIRE IN RAYMOND-STREET.—A fire occurred in Raymond, near Bolivar-street, on the morning of the 4th of July last, on which occasion two horses and one cow were burned to death. The carcass of one of the animals was taken away by the offal contractors' employes a few days thereafter. The remainder lie there in the broiling sun, and emit a stench so obnoxious to the residents of the neighborhood that several families have been compelled to move away. Something should be done in regard to the matter by the proper authorities.

AN IMPOSTER.—A young man of light complexion called at the house of M. M. GOODWIN, No. 17 Baltic-street, yesterday, and representing that he had been sent to repair the scuttle in the roof, was shown up stairs by the servant, who was the only person at home. He came down stairs shortly after and stating that he had completed the job, left. It was subsequently ascertained that he had stolen $15 from an upper room, the property of the servant.

TAXES FOR LAYING CROSSWALKS.—Four crosswalks at the intersection of Carlton and Willoughby avenues were recently laid by order of the city authorities. The charge for the same is $1,400, of which exorbitant rate the residents of the neighborhood justly complain. One man living a block distant was taxed $14. The whole work could have been done by private parties for one-quarter the sum.

THE BROOKLYN MILITARY PARADE-GROUND.—Judge BARNARD, of the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday gave a decision on the motion of Hon. GEO. G. REYNOLDS, to issue a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors to issue the bonds of the county in payment of the awards of the Commissioners on the Military Parade-ground at Flatbush. The motion was granted.

LARCENIES.—A boy by the name of HENRY KRUGER was arraigned before Justice DAILEY yesterday for stealing his father's dog and trading it off for two cats. He was fined $50, or in default of payment to be committed to the Penitentiary for 60 days..... The son of WM. H. MILLER, of No. 202 North Sixth-street, E. D., named STEPHEN, was sent to the House of Refuge for purloining $10 from the paternal purse.

ASHES AND GARBAGE.—The residents of the Third Ward side of Atlantic-street complain that the ashes and garbage put upon the sidewalk, in barrels, have not been removed for over two weeks. The nuisance had become so great that the residents themselves were compelled to remove the offensive matter at their own expense.

THE LATE GOV. KING.—The flags of the public buildings of Brooklyn were displayed at half-mast yesterday in honor of the memory of the late JOHN A. KING, Ex-Governor of the State of New-York, who died at his residence in Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday last. The funeral took place yesterday.

ILLNESS OF COMMISSIONER BERGEN.—Mr. JOHN G. BERGEN, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Third-avenue, Gowanus. The disease is said to be cancer of the stomach. It was feared yesterday that he could not survive.

THE EXCISE FUND.—Mayor BOOTH received, yesterday, from the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Excise Board, a certified check for $135,000, which is the portion belonging to Brooklyn, from the fund received for licenses to sell liquor. The amount will be placed in the sinking fund of the city.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.—The body of W. R. BURKE, whose clothing was found on the dock at the foot of Hudson-avenue, a few mornings since, has not yet been recovered. His family, residing at No. 86 Hudson-avenue, are, naturally, in great distress.

ACCIDENT AT A PICNIC.—During the celebration of the picnic of the First Presbyterian Church at Boulevard Grove, yesterday afternoon, a lad by the name of JAMES EATON, residing in South Sixth, near Ninth-street, E. D., fell from a swing and fractured his leg.

THE DOG LAW.—The Police of the Forty-second Precinct have arrested twenty-five persons this season for permitting dogs owned by them to run at large without being muzzled. The parties being taken before the different Justices, were fined $1 each.

BLOWN DOWN.—The framework of three buildings in Gates-avenue, near Yates-avenue, was blown down on Tuesday evening during the storm. The damage amounts to about $1,500. No other injury of consequence occurred.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY TAX ORDINANCE.—The amount to be raised by tax in Jersey City, for the current expenses for the present year, is as follows: For street repairs, $8,000; lighting streets, $18,000; Police Department, $60,000; support of poor, $17,000; Fire Department, $22,650; public schools, $80,000; salaries of city officers, $26,000; printing, $7,000; election purposes, $2,000; public grounds, repairs, &c., $6,000; interest on city debt, $75,500; legal expenses, $1,000; public health, $5,000; stationery, $3,500; Fourth of July, $761; cleaning streets, $7,000; deficiency, 1865, $35,347 69; Belgian pavement, $2,937 31; bell-tower and bell, $8,000; coal, $1,661 25; payment of city bonds, $14,350. Total, $403,307 25.

THE CASE OF BRIDGET DURGAN.—The Court of Pardons has refused to commute the sentence of BRIDGET DURGAN, as appears by the following dispatch:

TRENTON, July 9, 1867.

To C. M. Herbert, State Attorney:

I am directed to inform you that the Court of Pardons has refused to commute the sentence of BRIDGET DURGAN.

H. N. CONGAR, Secretary of State.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.—CHAS. C. ROWE, aged about 13 years, son of J. W. ROWE, of Bergen Point, was unfortunately drowned while bathing on Monday evening last, near Mr. GUNTHER's dock. His gentle disposition and manners had endeared him to a large circle of associates and friends, and his untimely death is sincerely regretted. All efforts have so far failed to recover the body.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—An infant of THOMAS RILEY, residing at No. 154 Warren-street, Jersey City, was fatally scalded on Tuesday evening. The child pulled a pot of boiling coffee over on itself from the stove, the contents falling on the abdomen and legs, scalding it in so shocking a manner that death resulted at noon yesterday.

POLICE COURT.—Two brothers, OWEN and JOHN MANY, who stand charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery on CONR. MURPHY, at No. 251 Wayne-street, Jersey City, on Sunday, had an examination yesterday and were held to bail for trial at the Fall Term of Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sailor named NICHOLAS BRANDY fell in the hold of a ship lying at the dock in Hoboken, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained injuries that caused his death yesterday afternoon. Coroner WHITE held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—On and after to-day, all unlicensed liquor-dealers will be arrested, in compliance with orders of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 2 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White and $15 for Double Extra. WHEAT—The market is better, but the demand is partly speculative; sales 1,600 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 32½, and 9,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $2. CORN is selling in small lots at 97c. for No. 1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts $20@$25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—19,400 bushels Corn, 1,650,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,500 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,517,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR is in improved demand but is unchanged; higher grades have improved the most; the stock is light. WHEAT firm with a light supply; at $2 49 for No. 2 and $2 50 for No. 1 Red. COTTON firm but unchanged at 76c for No. 1 in bulk, and 85c.@86c. sacked. OATS advancing; sales at 78c. for No. 1. RYE firm and held at 23c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK firmer; sales at $22@$22 50. BACON active; sales at 10c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Clear Sides, 12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. for Rib Sides. HAMS are firm and in good demand; Common, 17c.; Sugar Cured, 19c.@20c. LARD in improved demand; sales of prime country at 11¼c. BUTTER dull at 14c.@16c. CHEESE, 12c.@13c. GOLD 138¼, buying. EXCHANGE steady but unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON dull and nominal at 24c. for Low Middling Uplands. FLOUR quiet, scarce and higher for the good grades; Northwestern, $11@$11 50; Howard-street Extra, $11@$14 25. WHEAT—Receipts of new light; sales of choice Maryland Red at $3 05, and White at $3 10. CORN active and scarce and materially advanced; prime White, from store, $1 19; Yellow, $1 12@$1 13; Mixed Western, $1 04@$1 06. OATS 88c.@90c. BULK MEATS—None offering on the spot; Shoulders 11c.; Sides 12c. BACON active and firm; stock small. MESS PORK $22 75 @$23. LARD dull. SUGAR firm at 11½c.@12c.; large sales of box yesterday at 11c. WHISKY in bond, 30c.@32c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON unsettled; sales 1,900 bales; Low Middling 22½c.@23½c.; receipts, 72 bales; exports, 250 bales. Louisiana Clarified SUGAR, 15½c.; Cuba, Nos. 12 to 14, 13½c. MOLASSES—No sales. Superfine FLOUR is quoted at $11; Treble Extra to Choice, $13 12½. CORN quiet but firm at $1 15 for Yellow and Mixed. OATS quiet but firm at 85c. PORK has advanced to $24 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides are advancing; sales at 13¾c. LARD dull and nominal; tierce, 12¾c.; keg, 13½c.@13¾c. Gold, 139. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR firm and steady. WHEAT quiet at $2 92@$2 93, regular. CORN firm; sales at 85c.@86½c. for No. 1, and 82c.@82½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. RYE firm at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 10 for No. 1 and 95c. for No. 2. MESS PORK, $21 50. LARD, 11¼c.@11½c. CATTLE more active at $6 50@$7 37½ for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS fairly active at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 75@$6 20 for fair to extra choice. SHEEP are dull at $3 75@$4 40. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR unchanged, with but slight transactions. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 50. CORN steady; sales 16,000 bushels Toledo at 88c.; 40,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 92c., part to arrive. 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c.@91c., to arrive, closing firmer. OATS dull and nominal. RYE inactive. BARLEY dull. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; Corn 12c., Oats 7½c.@8c. to New-York. RECEIPTS—95,000 bushels Corn, 830 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—223,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country do., $10 25@$10 50; Extras, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT unsettled at $2 35 for No. 1, $2 22½ for No. 2, $1 98 for No. 3, and $1 35 for Rejected. OATS firmer at 63c. for No. 1 and 62c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 22c.@23c. FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Prime, $2 40@$2 58; Choice, $2 60; lots to arrive could only be sold at 20c.@25c. below these figures. CORN easier at 90c.@$1 03. OATS firm at 76c.@80c. RYE firm at $1 10. PORK $22 75@$23. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 10.

TOBACCO dull. Superfine FLOUR not quoted; new and choice brands, $14@$16. New WHEAT, $2. CORN, shelled and delivered, 93c. OATS, in bulk, 88c. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., packed; Sugar-cured Hams, 17¼c.@18¼c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON quiet at 23c.@23½c. CORN firm at $1 15@$1 17. OATS firm at 80c.@85c. PORK firm at $24@$24 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 13¼c.@14c. LARD unchanged. Superfine FLOUR, $10@$10 50.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR steady. White Michigan, $2 75; Amber, $2 70. CORN, 90c. for No. 1, and 85c. for No. 2. OATS 70c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 50½c. RESIN steady at $3 50@$3 50. TAR firm at $3 62½.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON closed dull at 21½c.@22c.; sales 200 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON more active; sales 210 bales; Middling, 22½c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON dull and no demand; Middlings nominally 23c.; receipts 115 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 10.

COTTON firmer; sales 100 bales at 25c. for Middlings; receipts 285 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 10—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool*—Ed. Sank, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hand, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheless, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. MacIntosh, infant and servant, Mrs. Arthur Orgill, infant and servant, New-York; Jno. Dunn, Oswego, N. Y., and the Japanese Troupe, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Thomas T Dobbins, Illinois; Mrs. Chas. Goodyear and child, Bishop Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Roberts, infant and servant, Miss Hoffman, Isaac Bodine, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Richards, Dubuque, Iowa; F. de Artaza, J. A. Zaganaza, Juan Muga, Juan Miller, Juan Escoriza, Cuba; C. O. Mattison, Chicago; Capt. James M. Winch, Portland; A. J. Ellis and brother, California; Mr. and Mrs. A. Colvill and child, New-York; Mrs. Shepard, Miss Shepard, North Carolina; J. Bach, E. Goodwin, New-York; J. K. Cuming, Boston; G. C. [illegible], G. Patterson, Marshall Jewell, Mrs. [illegible], Miss C. A. Jewell, Samuel S. Davenport, [illegible], Wilkes Davenport, Master Fred. G. Wilkes Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Selleur, Cincinnati; A. O. Zabriskie, Jersey City; Miss Selleur, Mr. Selleur, Cincinnati; W. S. Donnell, Mr. Symanski, New-Orleans; W. C. Durand, Milford, Conn.; O. Durand, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Washington Brown, Miss M. S. Brown, Miss C. M. Brown, Philadelphia; Pedro Leonard, F. Diaz Arguilles, Cuba; G. W. Burrows, London; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Raynor, Miss Annie C. Raynor, Miss Lizzie P. Raynor, New-York; Mrs. D. Z. Pierce, Dayton, Ohio; M. Williams, Boston; B. Tizon, Cuba; D. Watson, J. Watson, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Potter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Willis Sanford, John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; W. F. Cochran, Albany; Mrs. R. L. Phillips, New-York; A. M. Bennett, S. W. Bennett, Cincinnati; Rev. H. McLeod, D. D., Sydney, C. B.; Louis Ansquita, C. Valparda, Spain; C. McCanley, W. F. Mayhorn, James McCreery, New-York; S. S. Pierce, B. W. Holman, Boston; Albert Clark, J. H. Dillon, New-York; Mr. E. Aberteguia and three brothers, Cuba; Mr. G. P. Wetmore, New-York; Miss Dobbins, Illinois; Miss Spurck, Illinois; Mr. J. F. Rhodes, Cleveland; Mr. Buhrer, Cleveland; Mrs. Howard Henderson, New-York; Miss M. A. Henderson and maid, New-York; Mr. A. D. Deiter, New Orleans; Mr. A. Deangelis, New-York; Mr. J. H. Escomt, England; Mr. Ch. Gordon, Cleveland; Mr. Amory Lawrence, Boston; Mr. F. H. Appleton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Duncan, Detroit; Miss Zabriskie, Jersey City; J. A. Requa, Armenia, N. Y.; D. Brooks, Philadelphia; Miss Blackwell, New-York; Miss Brooks, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Rhodes and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sargent and daughter, Cleveland; Miss Hubbard, Illinois; Miss Harritt Sharpe, Elizabeth Sharpe, England; George Johnson, John Clemens, Mrs. Kerswell, Mrs. M. Ostermoor, New-York; Mrs. M. Doyle and infant, Jersey City; Thos. Russell, New-York; James Baxter, Jersey City; M. Long, Indianapolis; David Jones, England; 8 sister Mary, Xavier Convent H. C. Jesus; Mr. Bayer, wife and child, England; Mrs. D. Jex, child and servant, Belize; J. Sawne, San Francisco; D. Jex, Belize; David Simpkins, England; Capt. W. H. Henry, Boston.

JULY 10—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Ann Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Sodemann and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Marks and child, W. Noltedje, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, E. Morgan, F. Forbes, W. Younghusband, M. Turnbull, M. Luson, V. Smiths, L. Morrison, Mrs. T. Krugan, R. Partington, Miss E. Mills, Miss L. Valliere, J. Heidensich, J. Thurston, B. Oppenheimer, A. Stock, J. Beitel, E. H. Shutliff, R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss S. Hill, A. Bowers, Mrs. R. Bright, J. Bright, Miss M. Handley, M. Peck, Mrs. C. Challenger and 5 children, Miss M. Lump, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, and 165 in the steerage.

JULY 10—*In steamship Pennsylvania from Liverpool, &c.*—Wm. Batchelor and Wife, John S. Roe and daughter, Chas. F. Palmer and wife, Francis George, Rev. H. M. Field and wife, Mrs. Read and family, Mrs. Finch and son, Chas. Leadbetter, Chas. Griffiths, S. T. Webster, and 500 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 38	Sun sets	7 32	Moon sets	1 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 11	Gov. Island	4 00	Hell Gate	5 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Union, (Brem.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Dirigo, Sherwood, J. F. Ames; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Island Queen, (Br.,) Miller, Bedegue, E. Cunard; A. M. Knight, Knight, Inagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Philena, Davis, Inagua, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Lenoir, (Br.,) Lenoir, Glace Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Gazelle, Cole, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Kalamo, (Br.,) Morris, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; James Murchie, (Br.,) Stuart, Shulee, N. S.; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Babin, Pictou, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners St. Lucar, Nelson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Empire, Parker, Gloucester; Cornucopia, (Br.,) O'Bryan, Nassau, J. W. Whitney; Annie Lewis, Jayne, Alexandria, N. L. McCready & Co.; O. C. Aiken, Peck, Stamford; Mabel, Donaldson, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London June 23, and Havre 25th, with mdse. and 211 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. June 28, lat. 49 33, lon. 16 31, passed brig Recovery, bound W. 29th, lat. 49 26, lon. 23 54, spoke whaling bark Pacific, of New-Bedford, in co. with another whaler, ship-rigged, name not known. July 2, lat. 48 20, lon. 38 52, passed ship Ailsa, bound W. July 8, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 33, passed steamships Teutonia and Fulton, hence. July 9, lat. 40 37, lon. 68 50, passed ship Star of the West.

Steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, Liverpool June 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 529 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. June 30, lat. 50 26, lon. 25 47, passed steamship City of Antwerp bound E. July 8, 1:30 P. M., lat. 41 45, lon. 63 05, steamship Teutonia, bound E.; 2:20 P. M. steamship Fulton, bound E.; 6 P. M. steamship Wm. Penn, bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Levant, (Br.,) Arkley, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

U. S. steamer Estrulla, Budd, Norfolk 2 days.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, Liverpool May 23, with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks; since then light winds and calms, with much fog.

Ship Invincible, Dale, Philadelphia 30 hours, in ballast to R. M. Cooley & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug America.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Neuvitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Ernest, (Br.,) Branscomb, Fredericton, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Cobb, Cabarien 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. J. Simonson, Ellis, New-Orleans 17 ds., with corn to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bault, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Port Johnsen, for Boston.

Brig L. A. Blossom, Crocker, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. S. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. O. Grant, Bray, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. G. D. King, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. E. Perkins, Etheridge, Boston.

Schr. L. Frances, Kilborn, New-London.

SAILED—Steamships Russia and Tripoli.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. bark Warren Hallett, from Gambia.

Also, arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 9—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore. Sld. schr. Maggie Gray, for Havana.

Also, arr. brig Despejada, from St. Jago de Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10—Arr. schr. Rebecca Secor, New-York. Sld. steamship Melita, Norfolk, for Liverpool; brig Rabboni, Baltimore, with guano.

WILMINGTON, July 10—Arr. steamer Frances, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. H. W. Bennett, from Port Morris, was towed ashore on the Gridiron in Hell Gate yesterday evening during the squall. She had no pilot.

Spoken, &c.

Bayswater—ship, bound E., June 30, lat. 42 50, lon. 58.

Foreign Ports.

At Cabarien, June 29, barks Czarina, for New-York, ldg.; Chilton, do. do.; Argentine, do. do.; Reunion, do. do.; brigs Poinsett, for Boston; Kennebec, for New-York; Castillion, do.

ADIRONDACK
MAP.

OUR NEW EDITION of this beautiful, minute and accurate work is ready; size 35x35 inches. Price, pocket form, mailed, $2.

H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

LAST WEEK TO SECURE TICKET IN

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN

GIFT CONCERT

GIFT CONCERT

GIFT CONCERT

Important and last announcement to ticket-holders in KELLEY'S Grand North American Gift Concert. It will positively take place at Cooper Institute, New-York City, SATURDAY, July 13, 1867. First premium $30,000 in greenbacks. Five hundred thousand valuable gifts, valued at $500,000, will be presented to ticket-holders, including $100,000 in greenbacks. A present given with every concert ticket. All orders for tickets from the New-England and Middle States, mailed up to Friday night, July 12, will reach us in time to be filled and forwarded before the concert commences. Agents can continue to sell tickets until 5 P. M. Saturday, July 13, when all reports must be made and accounts settled, or the tickets will be canceled.

Agents holding tickets not sold or engaged will please return them immediately, as they are required to supply orders in New-York. Tickets sent promptly by mail on receipt of price. Tickets $1 each. We will send five tickets for $4 50, ten for $9, twenty for $17 50. Send the name of each subscriber and Post-office address, and town and State. Money by draft, Post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 230, July 10, 1867.
26, 8, 5, 30, 2, 47, 22, 51, 56, 25, 66, 41, 72.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 231, July 10, 1867.
33, 25, 1, 14, 59, 20, 53, 27, 5, 61, 48, 46.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 240, July 10, 1867.
77, 6, 13, 65, 11, 35, 20, 25, 32, 46, 70, 24, 58.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 241, July 10, 1867.
54, 78, 66, 52, 13, 35, 2, 15, 71, 20, 51, 42.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 10, 1867.
24, 43, 59, 82, 20, 27, 7, 6, 12, 36, 60, 73, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 424, July 10, 1867.
38, 57, 41, 22, 73, 74, 10, 35, 13, 76, 78, 44, 64, 68.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 347, July 10, 1867.
42, 26, 10, 20, 66, 73, 58, 72, 56, 47, 32, 35, 29.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 348, July 10, 1867.
15, 12, 75, 27, 41, 29, 70, 36, 44, 8, 53, 61, 59, 40.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 136 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.